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ABSTRACT

The members of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) are surveyed annually to collect data on state and territory funded scholarship and grant programs to undergraduate and graduate students to attend public or private postsecondary institutions. The following are among the highlights reported in this year's survey: (1) the expected growth rate of the undergraduate need-based aggregate grant aid is 6.2%, the lowest expected growth rate since 1980; (2) the non-need-based undergraduate grant programs (available in 29 states) expect a growth rate of 17%; (3) 53% of undergraduate, need-based grant recipients are female, down from 57% for the 6 preceding years; (4) percentages of Black recipients continues to decline; and (5) the percentage of independent recipients continues to increase, as has the proportion of recipients aged 26 or older. Data analyses are grouped under the following headings, each section consisting of a narrative followed by extensive tables of data: comparative program statistics, 1986-87 and 1987-88, and earlier years; program characteristics; policy issues and concerns; distribution of undergraduate need-based aid among student categories; and trends in need-based undergraduate aid dollar volumes by states. A listing of NASSGP officers and a directory of state grant agencies are appended. (KM)

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19th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT

1987-88 ACADEMIC YEAR

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Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. A list of the Association officers, past presidents, and members is contained in the last section of this report.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

19th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1987-88 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions.

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January, 1988

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This is the eighth year that PHEAA has produced the NASSGP annual report. The annual collection, analysis, and reporting of these data are no small tasks and none could have been accomplished without the support of several persons and agencies. We want to acknowledge their contributions here.

Without the cooperation and support of the NASSGP member agencies, who each year respond to a lengthy survey, completion of this report would be impossible. We are thankful for this support. We also appreciate the advice and suggestions of many readers whose comments over the past years have lead to improvements in the reports.

The PHEAA Research and Statistics staff devotes a great amount of attention, energy, and effort to collecting and compiling survey responses. The considerable assistance of Debbie Heberle, Miriam Cooper, Lynn Crone, and Michelle Kinard in these tasks is much appreciated. Darlene Kerstan and Cheryl Rudy of PHEAA's Word Processing Center typed the voluminous tables and much of the text for this report and the earlier ones.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community whose continued interest in and use of this report makes the final product worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher

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SECTION I

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1987-88 states are expected to award $1.8 billion in grant aid to almost 1.7 million students in postsecondary education. This represents a 9 percent growth rate over last year's $1.65 billion. About eight out of every ten dollars will be received by undergraduates from comprehensive need-based programs.

The most important finding of the survey is that the expected growth rate of the undergraduate need-based aggregate grant aid is only 6.2 percent, which is the first single-digit expected growth rate since 1983 and the lowest expected growth rate since 1980. Since expected dollar values are almost always lower than the final values, this year's real growth rate should be the lowest of the decade. Twenty-five states expect no change or a modest growth rate of under 5 percent. Only 16 states' award dollars are expected to grow by more than 10 percent, while average costs paid by grant recipients will increase by about 9 percent, from $7,450 versus $6,835. Therefore, grants will keep pace with average costs in only about one-third of the states.

The non-need-based undergraduate grant programs of the 29 states with such programs are expected to increase their award dollars by 17 percent, to $151.3 million. Since 1983, non-need-based aid to undergraduates has increased by 45 percent; need-based aid has increased by only 37 percent. This year's expected growth in merit-based, non-need-based scholarship program dollars is 17 percent. While 20 states have such programs, only nine annually award more than $1 million.

Some characteristics of undergraduate, need-based grant recipients are changing significantly. This year only 53 percent are female. For the six preceding years the average percentage of recipients who were female was 57 percent. Black students continue to represent decreasing proportions of all recipients. In 1981, over one out of four recipients was Black. Between 1982 and 1984, one out of every five was Black. From 1985 through this year, the proportion dropped to one out of every six recipients. The decline in proportions of Black recipients is a likely function of the well-documented decreasing postsecondary education attendance of Black students in general.

Since 1982, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of grant recipients who are considered independent, from 26 percent to nearly 34 percent. The most likely explanation for this trend is that the proportion of recipients of age 26 or older also rose, from 14 percent to 20 percent.

The distributions of grant awards and dollars among recipients attending the various types of postsecondary institutions have remained stable during the 1980s, with about 59 percent attending public colleges, 29 percent attending private colleges, 6 percent attending proprietary schools, and the remaining 6 percent attending other types of postsecondary institutions. About 46 percent of the award dollars goes to private college students, 44 percent goes to public college students, 7 percent goes to proprietary school students, and the remaining 3 percent goes to students at other schools.

Aggregate graduate need-based grant aid is expected to grow by 7.6 percent, to $29.7 million. Only seven states award more than $1 million annually to graduate and professional school students. In general, need-based aid to graduate students comes from programs which also provide aid to undergraduates.

Only 14 states have non-need-based grant programs that serve graduate and/or professional school students. They are expected to award $13.9 million to 4,150 students this year.

As many new state grant programs, 45 in all, were implemented between 1984-85 and 1987-88 as were begun in the preceding eight years. Nine new programs were created in 1987-88, including seven scholarship programs and two need-based grant programs. Between 1984-85 and 1986-87, ten academic scholarship programs for undergraduates, nine scholarship programs for graduate/professional school students, six programs for prospective teachers and educators, four programs for part-time and/or adult students, and a variety of other categorical aid programs were created. In spite of the substantial increase in numbers of new grant programs since 1983-84, their dollar award values account for only 15 percent of the total growth in aggregate need-based and non-need-based grant aid to undergraduates and graduate/professional school students since that time. This is because the new programs generally are funded at levels well below $1 million.

The characteristics of these newer programs suggest that the major trend in state student grant aid is toward providing aid to specific categories of students to achieve specific goals. This contrasts with the development of programs in the preceding decade which generally were directed toward providing aid to broad categories of students for multiple access and choice purposes.

The vast majority of the grant aid continues to be awarded by only a few states. For example, the 17 states with the largest programs award 86 percent of all the dollars. Less than 4 percent of all the aid is awarded by 22 of the states and 18 should each award less than $5 million this year. At the beginning of this decade, in 1980-81, 29 states awarded less than $5 million.

Aggregate need-based grant award dollars to undergraduates increased by 48 percent in the five-year period between 1982-83 and 1987-88. However, because 6.3 percent more students received awards in 1987 than in 1982 and because their average costs grew by 43 percent, the recipients' aggregate costs grew by over 51 percent. Therefore, aggregate grants as a percentage of aggregate costs decreased from 14.7 percent to 14.4 percent. In 1980, aggregate grants defrayed 16.8 percent of the recipients' aggregate costs. It was estimated that only nine states' aggregate award dollars defrayed larger percentages of their recipients' aggregate costs in 1987 than in 1982. Clearly the growth in need-based state grant aid to undergraduates is not keeping pace with the growth in costs paid by the recipients.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1986-87, 1987-88, AND EARLIER YEARS

In 1987-88 states are expected to award nearly $1.8 billion in grant aid to students through state-funded aid programs (see Table 1). Over 79 percent of the dollars will be awarded to undergraduates through need-based programs administered by state financial aid agencies. These agencies will award another 8 percent to undergraduates in non-need-based grants. Graduate and professional school students are expected to receive just over 2 percent of the agencies' aid dollars through need-based and non-need-based programs. The remaining amount, about 9.5 percent, will be awarded by other state agencies or institutions acting in their behalf.

Eleven states will award over $50 million each, for a total of $1.301 billion or about 75 percent of the aggregate grant dollars awarded by all states. They are, in rank order: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Texas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Carolina. Another six states should award between $20 million and $50 million, for a total of $198.7 million or 11 percent of the aggregate dollars. They are, in rank order: Indiana, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Connecticut, and Virginia. Therefore, 17 states are expected to award 86 percent of all the grant aid.

Another 13 states should award between $10 million and $19.8 million, for a total of $183.8 million or 10 percent of the total. These states are, in rank order: Georgia, Colorado, Oklahoma, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Washington, Puerto Rico, Maryland, Missouri, Alabama, West Virginia, and Oregon.

The remaining 22 states will award less than 4 percent of the total state grant dollars with all but four awarding under $5 million in 1987-88. The exceptions are Rhode Island, $9.7 million; Vermont and Utah, $8.5 million; and Kansas, $5.8 million.

These data show that the vast majority of state grant aid is awarded by a small number of states. The five states that award over $100 million account for 51 percent of all the dollars with New York alone accounting for 24 percent of the total.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

About eight out of every ten state grant dollars are awarded to undergraduates through need-based, comprehensive grant and scholarship programs. For the fifth consecutive year the aid awarded through all such programs will exceed $1 billion. The expected award volume for 1987-88, $1.421 billion, represents a 6.2 percent increase over last year's $1.338 billion (see Table 2). The total awards for earlier years were: for 1985-86, $1.234 billion; for 1984-85, $1.153 billion; for 1983-84, $1.035 billion; for 1982-83, $958 million; and for 1981-82, $889 million. Therefore, since 1981-82, the aggregate dollars awarded by all states have

grown by about 60 percent. The average annual growth rate for the six years was 8.13 percent.

However, the average annual growth rate in the first three years of the six-year period, 1981-82 to 1984-85, was 9.1 percent, but the average annual growth rate for the last three years, 1984-85 to 1987-88, was only 7.2 percent. Therefore, the annual growth rate in aggregate dollars appears to be tapering off.

This year's expected growth rate is the first single-digit expected growth rate since between 1982 and 1983 and is the lowest expected growth rate since the 5.5 percent expected between 1979-80 and 1980-81. Because expected dollar volumes and growth rates are almost always greater than actual ones, it is reasonable to expect that this year's actual growth rate will be the lowest annual rate of the decade. Here are the actual annual rates for preceding years: 1980 to 1981, 6.3 percent; 1981 to 1982, 7.8 percent; 1982 to 1983, 8.1 percent; 1983 to 1984, 11.4 percent; 1984 to 1985, 7.0 percent; and 1985 to 1986, 8.4 percent.

Because so much of the aggregate need-based undergraduate aid is awarded by so few states (the ten states with the largest programs are expected to award $1.119 billion or 79 percent of all the aid in 1987-88), major changes in one or more of these states have major effects on changes in the aggregate dollar volumes. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the year-to-year growth rate patterns for all states to obtain a better assessment of growth in state support of their programs. The data for 1983 through 1987 are as follows:

Annual Percent Changes	Actual 1983 to 1984	Actual 1984 to 1985	Actual 1985 to 1986	Expected 1986 to 1987
Gain Above 20%	16	8	4	10
Gain 15 to 19%	3	6	3	3
Gain 10 to 14%	6	7	6	3
Gain 5 to 9%	13	10	6	6
Gain 1 to 4%	8	5	6	19
Under 1% Change	2	12	9	6
Lose 1 to 4%	4	1	8	3
Lose 5 to 9%	0	1	7	1
Lose More Than 10%	0	2	3	1
All States	52	52	52	52

These data show that between 1985-86 and 1986-87, 27 states either experienced no change in their annual dollar volumes or had some loss of dollars. So last year was not a good year of growth for the majority of states, in spite of the fact that aggregate dollars grew by 8.4 percent. This year only 11 states anticipate no change or some loss of award dollars. However, 25 states expect no change or a modest growth rate of under 5 percent between 1986-87 and 1987-88. This finding indicates that 1987-88 will not be a growth year for many states' award dollars.

This absence of growth in state grant aid is particularly troubling when it is considered that the average cost that state grant recipients will be

facing in 1987-88 is about 9 percent greater than their average cost of 1986-87, $7,450 versus $6,835.

Even though the general pattern of expected growth rates for the majority of states is not very optimistic, the expected growth rates in ten states are exceptional, at over 20 percent. Connecticut's award dollars are expected to grow by nearly 80 percent, from $9.1 to $16.3 million. Tennessee expects a 55 percent increase, from $10.6 to $16.5 million. Indiana's award dollars are expected to grow by 49 percent, from $30.5 to $45.4 million. New Hampshire expects a 37 percent growth rate, from $623,000 to $856,000, and Arizona expects almost as great a rate of growth, 33 percent, from $2.4 to $3.2 million. Washington's award dollars are expected to increase by over 29 percent, from $10.02 to $12.98 million.

Four additional states expect growth rates in excess of 20 percent: Maine, 23 percent, from $1.15 to $1.42 million; Hawaii, 23 percent, from $595,000 to $734,000; Florida, 22 percent, from $14.1 to $17.2 million; and Oklahoma, 22 percent, from $8.6 to $10.5 million. The total dollars of growth expected by these ten states' programs is about $37.4 million, or 45 percent of the total expected growth of $82.9 million for awards from all 52 states. Another state whose expected growth rate is just under 20 percent, California, plans to increase its award dollars from $112.8 to $135 million. So the growth in 11 states amounts to 72 percent of the total growth in aggregate need-based undergraduate grant dollars.

About 1,328,000 students are expected to receive awards from the need-based programs. This represents a 1 percent increase over last year's 1,315,000 recipients and only a 3.3 percent increase over the number of 1983-84 awards, 1,285,000. Therefore, while aggregate award dollars are expected to grow by 37.2 percent between 1983-84 and 1987-88, the growth in recipients is quite small.

For the second consecutive year, the average grant award is expected to exceed $1,000, at $1,070, up 5 percent from 1986-87's $1,018. Since 1983-84, the average grant will have grown by 33 percent, from $806 to $1,070. The average cost experienced by grant recipients will have grown by 30 percent, from $5,725 to $7,450. Therefore, the average grants of 1983-84 and 1987-88 defray about the same percentage of total average costs experienced by grant recipients in both years, 14 percent. In order for the average grant to have kept pace with the average cost, the numbers of recipients could not have grown much more than they did.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year 23 states reported that their need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students expect to increase their aggregate award dollars by 7.6 percent, to $29.7 million (see Table 3). This represents an increase of about 58 percent since 1983-84 when these states awarded $18.8 million.

A relatively few states' programs award the majority of this category of grant aid with only seven states each awarding $1 million or more for a total of $27.4 million, about 92 percent of the aggregate dollars. New York's

Tuition Assistance Program alone accounts for $11.44 million or 38 percent of the total.

Very few states have need-based aid programs for graduate/professional school students per se. In general, the need-based aid for such students comes from programs for which undergraduates also are eligible to receive aid. Noteworthy exceptions to this generalization include California's Graduate Fellowships program, which expects to award $3.4 million, Massachusetts' Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship and Graduate Student Grant programs, which expect to award, respectively, $2.8 million and $2.5 million, and North Carolina's Board of Governors Medical and Dental Scholarship program, which expects to award $965,000 in 1987-88.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Grant Aid

Table 4 shows that 29 states have grant programs that award aid to undergraduates without consideration of their financial needs. These programs traditionally have been grouped into three categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," designed to help reduce the differences between tuition costs at private and public colleges and universities; (2) "scholarship programs," designed to award meritorious students, generally with the intention that these students will attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," designed to encourage participation in particular programs of study, such as mathematics or science, or programs which aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

In 1987-88, these programs expect to award $151.3 million to over 224,000 undergraduates. This represents an expected 17 percent growth in award dollars over last year's $129.1 million awarded to slightly over 210,000 students. Since 1983-84, the aggregate non-need-based aid to undergraduates has grown by 45 percent, from $104 to $151.3 million. This is a greater growth rate than the 37 percent rate for need-based aid to undergraduates. In 1983-84, 9.1 percent of the aggregate grant aid to undergraduates was in the form of non-need-based awards. By 1987-88, it is expected to rise to 9.6 percent.

Five southern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, and one midwestern state, Ohio, have tuition equalization grant programs for students attending private colleges. These programs are expected to award $83 million or about 55 percent of the aggregate non-need-based aid to undergraduates in 1987-88. In 1986-87 these types of programs awarded only $74.4 million, so the expected growth rate is slightly over 11 percent. In 1983-84, the programs awarded only $56.6 million, so the growth rate since that year has been about 47 percent.

The expected growth rate for aggregate need-based aid in these six states for this year is only 6 percent, and need-based undergraduate aid for these six states has grown by only 22 percent since 1983-84. Therefore, these states are, in the aggregate, increasing their non-need-based aid at almost double the rate for their need-based aid.

Twenty states reported having generally available non-need-based merit scholarships which can be used at both public and private colleges. The expected aggregate award level is $48.2 million. Three states, Missouri,

North Dakota, and Rhode Island, reported implementing new programs for 1987-88 which expect to award $2.4 million. Therefore, the 17 states with previously existing programs are expected to increase their award volumes from $39.1 million to $45.8 million, or by over 17 percent.

The largest aggregate dollar awards are from programs in nine states: New York, awarding $19.8 million; Colorado, $7.1 million; Florida, $3.8 million; Ohio, $3.6 million; New Jersey, $2.7 million; Illinois, $2.2 million; Maryland, $2.2 million; Missouri, $1.8 million; and Massachusetts, $1.0 million, for a grand total of $44.2 million or 97 percent of the total. Only four of the remaining 11 states' programs are expected to award more than $500,000 in 1987-88.

The growth in non-need, merit-based state scholarship programs is a quite recent phenomena. As noted earlier, Missouri, North Dakota, and Rhode Island have implemented new programs for 1987-88, at an aggregate funding level of $2.4 million. Last year was the first year of implementation of New York's Empire State Scholarship and New Hampshire's Governors Scholarship programs. Only five of the 20 states with generally available non-need-based merit scholarships had them before the 1980s. They are Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, New York, and Ohio. As recently as 1983-84, the aggregate aid from merit scholarship programs was only $30.8 million, or 36 percent less than the $48.2 million expected this year.

In 1987-88, 46 "categorical aid" programs in 20 states are expected to award $20.1 million in non-need-based grant or scholarship aid to about 26,000 students. Last year "categorical aid" programs awarded $15.6 million to almost 28,000 students. The two largest programs are for veterans in Illinois, $4.3 million, and in New York, $3 million. Only three other categorical programs are expected to award more than $1 million in 1987-88. They are: New York's Health Service Corps program, $2.16 million; Ohio's War Orphans Scholarship program, $1.52 million; and Illinois' National Guard Scholarship program, $1.4 million. Therefore, five programs are expected to award $12.38 million or about 62 percent of the aggregate aid from categorical programs.

This means that the average award dollars for the other 41 programs is only about $188,000. The average number of recipients from the 41 smaller programs is about 310. Thus it can be said that "categorical aid" programs generally serve very small numbers of students.

Since 1983-84, aggregate non-need-based award dollars have grown at a greater rate than aggregate need-based dollars for all states' programs, but only 29 states have non-need-based programs. However, in the 29 states with <u>both</u> types of programs, the growth rate for need-based aid since 1983-84 is 32 percent, from $752.6 to $996.3 million, while the growth rate for non-need-based ones is 69 percent, from $89.3 to $151.3 million. Put another way, in 1983-84 states with both types of programs awarded $8.43 in need-based aid for every dollar of non-need-based aid. In 1987-88, the expected ratio is $6.58 to $1. In 19 of the 29 states with both types of programs, non-need-based dollars have grown at a greater rate than need-based dollars. Five of these 19 increased their <u>dollars</u> of non-need-based aid by more than their increase in dollars of need-based aid. These states are: Missouri, $1.839 million versus $1.069 million; North Carolina, $6.079 million versus

$585,000; Ohio, $16.110 million versus $7.426 million; Utah, $363,000 versus a loss of $458,000; and Virginia, $3.565 million versus $345,000.

These findings suggest that support for non-need-based types of aid programs is increasing in several states, even as college costs are increasing and driving student financial need upward.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Grant Aid

Table 5 shows that 14 states have non-need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students. These programs are expected to award $13.9 million to 4,510 students in 1987-88. This represents a 36 percent growth in award dollars over the $10.2 million awarded to 4,346 students in 1986-87. However, 76 percent of the aggregate dollar growth will occur in just one state's programs, New York's Empire State Challenger Scholarship and Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarship programs. The expected growth rate for non-need-based graduate programs in all other 13 states combined is only 12 percent, from $6.8 to $7.6 million.

In 1983-84, 18 states awarded $7.2 million in non-need-based grant aid to graduate and professional school students. Therefore, although the number of dollars awarded will have increased by 93 percent since that year, the number of states with programs will have decreased. Moreover, $5.9 million of the $6.7 million growth since 1983-84 will have occurred in just one state, New York. Therefore, with the exception of that state, there is little evidence of increased state support of non-need-based programs for post-baccalaureate students.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

In addition to the need-based and non-need-based state programs for undergraduates and graduate students, the NASSGP agencies also administer a variety of other types of aid programs. These include "loan forgiveness" programs, institutional matching funds, work-study programs, and a variety of loan programs. The 191 programs of 41 states are displayed in Table 6.

Twenty-seven state agencies serve as the administrators of the federal Paul Douglas Scholarship program for prospective teachers. Six agencies are the administrators of the federal Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship program. Twenty-two states' grant agencies are the guaranty agencies for the federal loans offered through the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Fifteen states' agencies administer one kind of work-study program or another. The two largest ones are administered by the Washington and Colorado agencies.

Two of the newer types of aid programs for students are the "scholarship loan" and the "loan forgiveness" programs. In the former, students are offered scholarships to prepare for career employment, usually in education, that become loans only if the recipients fail to meet the employment or service criteria of the programs. "Loan forgiveness" programs operate on a similar basis in that loan awards received by students are "forgiven" or repaid by the state in exchange for service in an occupation which the state has determined is critical to its development. Twenty-one states have 33 programs of these types.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists the state-supported aid programs that 16 respondents reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs were designed to assist health professions students, to aid veterans or dependents of veterans, or provide tuition waivers to various student groups. In a few instances, the programs were designed to serve members of racial-ethnic minority group members.

Merit-Based Grant Programs For Needy Undergraduates

Sixteen states reported having need-based comprehensive undergraduate scholarship programs which require recipients to satisfy some merit criteria to receive an initial award (see Table 8). These programs are distinguished from other need-based programs which almost always require that students display "merit" in the form of satisfactory academic progress to receive a renewal award. This year these programs expect to award $207.6 million to almost 152,000 students.

Last year the programs in these 16 states awarded $182.6 million to 145,000 students, so the expected dollar growth rate is 13.7 percent, which is double the expected growth rate of all need-based undergraduate programs (see Table 2). However, 90 percent of the expected dollar increase is expected from programs in just one state, California, whose $134.2 million represents about 73 percent of all the grant aid from merit and need-based programs for undergraduates. The expected dollar growth rate for the programs in the other 15 states is only 3.2 percent, from $71.1 to $73.4 million. Thus it appears that, in general, the expected dollar growth rate for need-based programs that feature merit criteria is not greater than for those that do not.

Last year the merit and need-based undergraduate programs were expected to award 15.0 percent of all the need-based undergraduate dollars to 11.6 percent of all the needy recipients. This year's expected percentages are, respectively, 14.6 percent and 11.4 percent. Having a merit criteria included as a part of a need-based program's eligibility requirements apparently does not affect the program's growth in funding.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Public Institutions

Thirteen states have need-based aid programs exclusively for undergraduates attending public institutions (see Table 9). All but two of these states, Nevada and Wyoming, also have one or more programs for students at non-public institutions. The programs expect to award almost $28.8 million to nearly 58,000 students in 1987-88. This represents a 33 percent increase in the dollars awarded last year, $21.7 million to about 51,000 students. The expected growth represents a 96 percent increase over the $14.7 million awarded to 49,000 students in 1983-84.

At first glance, these data suggest that aggregate grant aid from programs exclusively for undergraduates at public institutions is growing at a much faster rate than aggregate grant aid for students in general. For example, the 1987-88 expected growth rate of aggregate dollars from the programs that are not exclusively for recipients at public institutions is

only 5.3 percent, from $1.32 to $1.39 billion. The expected 1983 to 1987 growth rate for these other programs is 36 percent, from $1.02 to $1.39 billion.

However, it should be noted that 61 percent of the expected aggregate dollars from "public-only" programs in 1987-88 are likely to come from just one program, Wisconsin's Higher Education Grant program. Moreover, a new program is expected to award $1 million in 1987-88, Connecticut's Aid for Public College Student Grants program. If these two programs are omitted from the growth rate computations, the expected 1987-88 growth rate for the other programs is only 3.9 percent, from $7.35 to $7.64 million. The expected 1983 to 1987 growth rate for these other programs is only 25 percent, from $6.1 to $7.64 million. Therefore, it is unwise to conclude that state funding for programs that serve only students at public institutions generally is growing at a greater rate than funding for other need-based programs.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Non-Public Institutions

Table 10 shows that 11 states have need-based programs exclusively for undergraduates who enroll at non-public institutions. These programs are expected to award $132.2 million to slightly over 73,000 students, representing a 7 percent increase over last year's $123.3 million awarded to nearly 72,000 students. However, 73 percent of the $9.9 million expected increase will be from programs in Connecticut and Iowa, where award dollars are expected to grow by 57 percent and 18 percent, respectively. The rate of increase expected for the aggregate aid from all other programs is only 2.8 percent, from $95.5 to $98.2 million.

Between 1983-84 and 1987-88, the growth in aggregate aid from programs for non-public institutions' students is expected to be 38 percent, from $95.5 million to $132.2 million. But again, the majority of that growth will have occurred in only a few states. Growth in Michigan's Tuition Grant Program alone is expected to account for about 65 percent of the total $36.7 million increase.

It may be useful to compare the growth rates for aggregate dollars of need-based aid exclusively for students at public institutions, exclusively for students at non-public institutions, and for students at both types of institutions. The data are as follows, in millions:

	1983-84	1986-87	1987-88	One-Year	Four-Year
Public-Only	$ 14.7	$ 21.7	$ 28.8	33.0%	96.0%
Non-Public-Only	95.5	122.3	132.2	8.0	38.0
All Others	925.2	1,194.2	1,260.1	6.0	36.0
Grant Total	$1,035.4	$1,338.2	$1,421.1	6.0%	37.0%

These data suggest that aggregate aid from programs exclusively for public institutions' undergraduates has increased at a greater rate than aggregate aid from programs exclusively for non-public institutions' undergraduates or aggregate aid for programs serving students at both types of

institutions. Again, however, it must be recalled that much of the increase in the "public-only" programs' award dollars occurred in just Wisconsin and Connecticut. Therefore, it is best to conclude that growth in aggregate program award levels generally is unrelated to whether those programs serve only public-sector or non-public-sector students.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid By Institutional Types

Previous editions of this annual report have displayed the percentages of awards and dollars received by undergraduates at in-state public, in-state private, and out-of-state institutions. Users of the NASSGP reports have indicated that it would be helpful to display the numbers of awards and dollars represented by those percentages for each state. To respond to this request, this report shows first how respondents said their need-based aid programs distributed percentages of awards and dollars among students at the three categories of students (see Table 11A). The second part of the table shows the results for each state when the percentages are applied to the numbers of awards and award dollars displayed in Table 2 (see Table 11B). Caution should be used in interpreting the numerical data because not all respondents were able to provide the percentage distributions for every need-based undergraduate program in 1987-88, so percentages from 1986-87 were applied to this year's numerical data.

The respondents' estimates indicate that about 53.1 percent of the award dollars will go to students at in-state private institutions in 1987-88. About 45.4 percent of the dollars will go to students attending in-state public institutions, and the remaining 1.5 percent will be received for study at out-of-state schools.

While over half the need-based undergraduate dollars will go to students at in-state private schools, only 36.2 percent of the awards will be received by such students. About 61.7 percent of the awards will go to in-state public institutions' students. Only 2.1 percent will go to students attending schools outside their home state. Private school students generally receive greater percentages of the dollars than awards because their costs, and consequently their financial need, generally are higher than those of other students. The overall average award for in-state public school students is $798; the average for in-state private school students, $1,581. The out-of-state average is $776.

Here are the estimated distributions of award dollars for this year and the past four years:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1987-88	45.4	53.1	1.5
1986-87	42.6	55.9	1.5
1985-86	41.3	57.1	1.5
1984-85	43.3	55.2	1.5
1983-84	42.3	55.3	1.7

Given the fact that in more than a few instances respondents estimate the dollar distributions each year, there seems to have been no dramatic changes in the distributions of award dollars over the five-year period.

The estimated percentage distributions of recipients are as follows:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1987-88	61.7%	36.2%	2.1%
1986-87	61.0	37.1	1.9
1985-86	60.1	38.0	1.9
1984-85	59.5	38.6	1.9
1983-84	59.4	38.1	2.0

Again the data suggest no dramatic changes for the five-year period. Thus, in the short time period under analysis the distributions of dollars and awards have remained quite stable. The percentage distributions for 1981-82, the first year these data were collected, are almost identical to the patterns displayed above.

Only 19 programs in 15 states indicated that awards would go to students to attend institutions in other states. In all, these awards represent about 2 percent of all awards and award dollars. Only eight states expect to award more than 10 percent of their need-based undergraduate dollars to students attending out-of-state institutions. They are: Rhode Island, 48 percent; Maine, 46 percent; Alaska, 41 percent; Delaware, 40 percent; District of Columbia, 33 percent; Vermont, 27 percent; New Hampshire, 18 percent; and Massachusetts, 12 percent. The patterns are quite similar to those observed for last year's survey.

The data in Table 11B indicate that the five states that will make the most awards to students at in-state public institutions are, in rank order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio. Those who will make the largest numbers of awards to in-state private institutions' students are, in rank order: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Only 11 states will make more awards to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' students. They are: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas. But 18 states will award more dollars to in-state private than to in-state public institutions' students. They are: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 12 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported SSIG expenditures of $72.7 million in 1986-87 and estimate spending $75.7 million this year.

This year, as in previous years, the seven states expecting the largest expenditures are: California, $11.7 million; New York, $6.5 million, Illinois, $4.2 million; Texas, $4.1 million; Pennsylvania, $3.3 million; Michigan, $3.1 million; and Ohio, $3.0 million. In all, these states receive about 47 percent of all the SSIG allocations. Only two other states, Massachusetts and Florida, receive over $2 million. Fifteen other states receive at least $1 million. So in all, 24 states receive at least $1 million in SSIG allocations.

This year nine states expect half or very nearly half their need-based award dollars to come from SSIG allocations. In 1987-88, 16 states expect their SSIG allocation to exceed one-third of their need-based award dollars. Three states are expected to make considerable improvement in their state "matches" of SSIG allocations. Arizona expects to go from a 50-50 match to a 65-35 one. Only 41 percent of Hawaii's 1987-88 award dollars, versus 50 percent of its 1986-87 dollars, will come from SSIG funds. New Hampshire expects to go from a 61-39 match to a 69-31 matching ratio of state-to-SSIG award dollars. One state expects to reduce its matching ratio. North Dakota's ratio will fall from 74-26 to 62-38. The other states' 1987-88 matching ratios are quite similar to their 1986-87 ratios.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED
BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1987-88,
BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS
(amounts in millions)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
Alabama	$ 2.260	$ 0.048	$ 3.923	$ 0.028	$ 3.444	$ 9.703
Alaska	0.240					0.240
Arizona	3.244	0.010				3.254
Arkansas	3.896		0.722		0.087	4.705
California	135.002	3.410				138.412
Colorado	9.325	0.801	7.378	1.052		18.556
Connecticut	16.337			0.200	10.278	26.815
Delaware	0.852	0.150	0.201		0.100	1.303
District of Columbia	1.106	**				1.106
Florida	17.186	0.003	19.880	1.002	0.260	38.331
Georgia	4.934		13.363		1.485	19.782
Hawaii	0.734					0.734
Idaho	0.343	0.144	0.118			0.605
Illinois	135.772		7.971		4.210	147.953
Indiana	45.408		0.408			45.816
Iowa	26.157		0.799	1.525	2.750	31.231
Kansas	5.430		0.025		0.300	5.755
Kentucky	12.229				1.000	13.229
Louisiana	1.880		0.630			2.510
Maine	1.422					1.422
Maryland	9.051	0.243	2.671	0.011	0.037	12.013
Massachusetts	61.654	5.276	1.900	0.300	21.351	90.481
Michigan	68.380	2.999			1.000	72.379
Minnesota	60.000				4.040	64.040
Mississippi	1.406		0.039	0.381		1.826
Missouri	9.835		1.834		0.210	11.879
Montana	0.420					0.420
Nebraska	1.089					1.089
Nevada	0.352	0.048				0.400
New Hampshire	0.856	0.001	0.134		0.651	1.642
New Jersey	72.475	0.604	2.963	0.600		76.642
New Mexico	(1.461)					(1.461)
New York	381.007	11.444	26.698	6.305		425.454
North Carolina	4.559	1.365	22.038		23.112	51.074
North Dakota	0.540		0.050			0.590
Ohio	49.400		20.638	0.203		70.241
Oklahoma	10.493	1.358	0.165	0.294	5.609	17.919
Oregon	10.121					10.121
Pennsylvania	109.823		0.636			110.459
Rhode Island	9.226		0.520			9.746
South Carolina	16.460					16.460
South Dakota	0.581	**	0.090			0.671
Tennessee	16.500		0.104			16.604
Texas	21.931	1.591			77.012	100.534
Utah	1.080		0.673	0.935	5.856	8.544
Vermont	8.242	0.145			0.181	8.568
Virginia	4.420		14.739	1.103		20.262
Washington	12.975				0.149	13.124
West Virginia	5.227				4.964	10.191
Wisconsin	34.754	**			1.658	36.412
Wyoming	(0.204)	(0.036)				(0.240)
Puerto Rico	12.806	**				12.806
Totals	$1,421.085	$29.676	$151.310	$13.939	$169.744	$1,785.754
Percent	79.6%	1.6%	8.5%	0.8%	9.5%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1986-87 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1987-88 ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Undergraduates	2,490	3,200	+28.5%	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	+ 6.6%	$ 851	$ 706
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grants	166	160	- 3.6	0.229	0.240	+ 4.8	1,380	1,500
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates	3,256	3,618	+11.1	2.437	3.244	+33.1	748	897
Arkansas								
Student Assistance Grant	12,492	12,891	+ 3.2	3.800	3.896	+ 2.5	304	302
California								
Cal Grant A	40,560	42,741		75.521	92.073			
Cal Grant B	24,592	24,923		33.146	38.208			
Cal Grant C	2,287	2,307		2.908	3.934			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	432	208		1.187	0.775			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	6	6		0.008	0.012			
All Programs	67,877	70,185	+ 3.4	112.770	135.002	+19.7	1,661	1,924
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	3,000	3,200		1.985	2.082			
Student Grants	10,700	10,300		7.485	7.223			
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	140	(140)		0.021	0.020			
All Programs	13,840	13,640	- 1.4	9.491	9.325	- 1.7	686	684
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	(3,600)	4,700		2.904	3.100			
Independent College Student Grant Program	5,400	5,400		6.190	9.737			
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	0	3,500		0.000	3.500			
All Programs	9,000	13,600	+51.1	9.094	16.337	+79.6	1,010	1,201

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,261	1,143	- 9.4	0.875	0.852	- 2.6	694	745
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	787	(787)	N.C.	1.059	1.106	+ 4.4	1,346	1,405
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	15,850	17,000		14.094	17.126			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	19	17		0.057	0.060			
All Programs	15,869	17,017	+ 7.2	14.151	17.186	+21.4	892	1,010
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grant Program	14,575	14,300	- 1.9	4.946	4.934	- 0.2	339	345
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	1,000	1,000	N.C.	0.595	0.734	+23.4	595	734
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	642	(573)	-10.7	0.487	0.343	-29.6	759	599
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	98,785	99,000		131.400	135.400			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	2,025	2,025		0.388	0.372			
All Programs	100,810	101,025	+ 0.2	131.788	135.772	+ 3.0	1,307	1,344
Indiana								
Higher Education Grants	30,941	32,213	+ 4.1	30.512	45.408	+48.8	986	1,410
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	1,143	1,330		0.667	0.771			
Tuition Grant Program	10,456	11,900		20.672	24.295			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,084	3,245		1.039	1.091			
All Programs	14,683	16,475	+12.2	22.378	26.157	+16.9	1,524	1,588
Kansas								
State Scholarships	1,184	1,204		0.803	1.080			
Tuition Grants	3,819	3,571		4.447	4.350			
All Programs	5,003	4,775	- 4.6	5.250	5.430	+ 3.4	1,049	1,137
Kentucky								
Student Incentive Grants	13,697	13,375		5.974	5.885			
Tuition Grant Program	5,762	5,929		6.165	6.344			
All Programs	19,459	19,304	- 0.8	12.139	12.229	+ 0.7	624	633

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Louisiana								
Incentive Grants	3,080	3,987	+29.4	1.818	1.880	+ 3.4	590	472
Maine								
Incentive Grants	4,132	4,200	+ 1.6	1.151	1.422	+23.5	279	339
Maryland								
General State Scholarships	6,026	6,800		5.019	5.177			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	6,689	6,860		2.602	2.671			
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	268	400		0.200	0.200			
Children of Deceased Firemen	2	4		0.001	0.003			
Special Supplemental Grants	0	1,400		0.000	1.000			
All Programs	12,985	15,464	+19.1	7.822	9.051	+15.7	602	585
Massachusetts								
General Scholarship	48,599	52,000		52.367	56.910			
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	80	75		0.404	0.444			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	137	200		0.224	0.300			
Part-Time Grants	6,000	7,000		4.000	4.000			
All Programs	54,816	59,275	+ 8.1	56.995	61.654	+ 8.2	1,040	1,040
Michigan								
Competitive Scholarships	22,895	23,000		25.400	25.539			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	16,806	16,740		38.464	39.841			
Educational Opportunity Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(1.000)	1.000			
Adult Part-Time Grants	(4,400)	(4,400)		(2.000)	2.000			
All Programs	45,801	45,840	+ 0.1	66.864	68.380	+ 2.3	1,460	1,492
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	63,199	66,000	+ 4.4	65.473	60.000	- 8.4	1,036	909
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	1,687	(1,687)		1.230	1.286			
Special Nursing	19	40		0.057	0.120			
All Programs	1,706	1,727	+ 1.2	1.287	1.406	+ 9.2	754	814
Missouri								
Student Grants	8,498	8,300	- 2.3	9.692	9.835	+ 1.5	1,141	1,185
Montana								
Incentive Grants	(980)	(980)	N.C.	(0.401)	0.420	+ 4.7	(409)	429
Nebraska								
Incentive Grants	1,902	2,000	+ 5.2	1.042	1.089	+ 4.5	548	545
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	308	352	+14.3	0.326	0.352	+ 8.0	1,058	1,000

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grants	1,483	2,000		0.574	0.800			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	119	99		0.049	0.056			
All Programs	1,602	2,099	+31.0	0.623	0.856	+37.4	389	408
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	41,873	37,100		48.557	53.696			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	11,732	10,441		12.088	14.825			
Garden State Scholarships	6,753	6,925		3.333	3.954			
All Programs	60,358	54,466	- 9.8	63.978	72.475	+13.3	1,060	1,331
New Mexico								
Incentive Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(1.211)	(1.211)			
Student Choice	N/A	N/A		(0.250)	(0.250)			
All Programs	(1,700)	(1,700)	N.C.	(1.461)	(1.461)	N.C.	(712)	(712)
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	307,200	297,600		386.889	370.007			
Aid for Part-Time Study	7,800	(7,800)		5.100	11.000			
All Programs	315,000	305,400	- 3.0	391.989	381.007	- 2.8	1,244	1,248
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	4,457	4,719		3.146	3.299			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	(1,900)	(1,900)		(1.140)	1.140			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	(198)	(198)		(0.100)	0.120			
All Programs	6,555	6,817	+ 4.0	4.386	4.559	+ 3.9	669	669
North Dakota								
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,175	1,200	+ 2.1	0.503	0.540	+ 7.4	428	450
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	71,155	68,000	- 4.4	47.846	49.400	+ 3.2	672	726
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	16,297	15,753		8.610	10.470			
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	26	26		0.020	0.023			
All Programs	16,323	15,779	- 3.3	8.630	10.493	+21.6	529	665
Oregon								
Need Grants	13,548	14,500		8.622	9.509			
Cash Awards	818	825		0.552	0.572			
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	55	66		0.030	0.040			
All Programs	14,421	15,391	+ 6.7	9.204	10.121	+10.0	638	658

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Pennsylvania								
State Grants	114,215	114,170		103.388	109.817			
POW/MIA Program	13	6		0.013	0.006			
All Programs	114,228	114,176	- 0.1	103.401	109.823	+ 6.2	905	962
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	9,140	10,500	+14.9	8.930	9.226	+ 3.3	977	879
South Carolina								
Tuition Grants	7,795	(7,795)	N.C.	16.348	16.460	+ 0.7	2,097	2,112
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	1,730	(1,730)		0.413	0.431			
Tuition Equalization Grants	696	(696)		0.150	0.150			
All Programs	2,426	(2,426)	N.C.	0.563	0.581	+ 3.2	232	239
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	19,715	20,000	+ 1.4	10.618	16.500	+55.4	539	825
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	13,135	13,085		17.985	18.627			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	3,798	3,779		2.550	2.834			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	564	513		0.455	0.470			
All Programs	17,497	17,377	- 0.7	20.990	21.931	+ 4.5	1,200	1,262
Utah								
Incentive Grants	1,825	1,615	-11.5	1.080	1.080	N.C.	592	669
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,802	7,831		7.581	7.623			
Part-Time Student Grants	1,331	1,426		0.396	0.442			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Undergraduates	782	1,006		0.111	0.177			
All Programs	9,915	10,263	+ 3.5	8.088	8.242	+ 1.9	816	803
Virginia								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	5,926	6,000	+ 1.2	4.349	4.420	+ 1.6	717	737
Washington								
State Need Grants	14,309	18,000		10.021	12.973			
Assistance to Blind Students	3	4		0.001	0.002			
All Programs	14,312	18,004	+25.8	10.022	12.975	+29.5	700	721
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	6,465	6,000	- 7.2	5.157	5.227	+ 1.4	798	871

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grants	7,577	7,600		11.695	12.154			
Higher Education Grants	36,697	40,000		14.306	17.618			
Indian Student Grants - Undergraduates*	934	950		1.056	1.097			
Handicapped Student Grants	73	75		0.092	0.104			
Talent Incentive Grants	2,916	3,000		3.098	3.223			
Minority Student Grants	310	500		0.375	0.558			
All Programs	48,507	52,125	+ 7.5	30.622	34.754	+13.5	631	667
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(279)	(279)	N.C.	(0.204)	(0.204)	N.C.	(731)	(731)
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant - Undergraduates*	3,000	3,000		1.300	1.358			
Educational Fund - Undergraduates*	(13,630)	(13,630)		2.500	3.000			
Legislative Awards - Undergraduates*	(40,000)	(40,000)		8.448	8.448			
All Programs	56,630	56,630	N.C.	12.248	12.806	+ 4.6	216	226
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,314,507	1,328,073	+ 1.0%	$1,338,232	$1,421,085	+ 6.2%	$ 1,018	$ 1,070

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data from last year's report or 1987-88 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1986-87 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1987-88

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Graduates	51	0		$ 0.043	$ 0.000			
Chiropractic Scholarships	11	18		0.048	0.048			
All Programs	62	18	-71.0%	0.091	0.048	-47.3%	$ 1,468	$ 2,667
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	7	7	N.C.	0.007	0.010	+42.9	1,000	1,429
California								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	151	73		0.415	0.271			
Graduate Fellowships	928	918		2.951	3.137			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Graduates	2	2		0.002	0.002			
All Programs	1,081	993	- 8.1	3.368	3.410	+ 1.2	3,116	3,434
Colorado								
Graduate Grants	725	700	- 3.4	0.834	0.801	- 4.0	1,150	1,144
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	223	202	- 9.4	0.154	0.150	- 2.6	691	743
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Florida								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.003	0.003	N.C.	3,000	3,000
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	0	(69)	N/A	0.000	0.144	N/A	0	2,087
Maryland								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	137	140		0.053	0.055			
Professional Scholarships	342	350		0.140	0.150			
Family Practice Medicine Scholarship	7	7		0.038	0.038			
All Programs	486	497	+ 2.3	0.231	0.243	+ 5.2	475	489
Massachusetts								
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	670	724		0.970	2.776			
Graduate Student Grant Program	1,900	1,931		2.500	2.500			
All Programs	2,570	2,655	+ 3.3	3.470	5.276	+52.0	1,350	1,987

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Michigan								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,265	1,260	- 0.4	2.895	2.999	+ 3.6	2,289	2,380
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	42	48	+14.3	0.044	0.048	+ 9.1	1,048	1,000
New Hampshire								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
New Jersey								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	175	207	+18.3	0.488	0.604	+23.8	2,789	2,918
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	12,800	12,400	- 3.1	11.966	11.444	- 4.4	935	923
North Carolina								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	71	71		0.604	0.733			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	22	24		0.198	0.232			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	(600)	(600)		(0.360)	0.360			
American Indian Scholarships - Graduates	(77)	(77)		(0.039)	0.040			
All Programs	770	772	+ 0.3	1.201	1.365	+13.7	1,560	1,768
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,600	1,547	- 3.3	1.117	1.358	+21.6	698	878
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,019	1,015		1.395	1.445			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	196	195		0.131	0.146			
All Programs	1,215	1,210	- 0.4	1.526	1.591	+ 4.3	1,256	1,315
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	103	103		0.139	0.140			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Graduates	15	19		0.003	0.005			
All Programs	118	122	+ 3.4	0.142	0.145	+ 2.1	1,203	1,189
Wisconsin								
Indian Student Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	(21)	(21)	N.C.	(0.036)	(0.036)	N.C.	(1,714)	(1,714)

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Educational Fund - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Legislative Awards - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Grand Totals:								
Need-Based Graduate Aid	23,162	22,730	- 1.9%	$27.574	$29.676	+ 7.6%	$ 1,190	$ 1,306

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in [illegible] are 1986-87 data from last year's survey or 1987-88 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1986-87 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1987-88

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Alabama								
Student Grants Program	7,030	7,700		$ 2.852	$ 2.967			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	540	540		0.180	0.180			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	215	223		0.756	0.762			
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	0	12		0.000	0.014			
All Programs	7,785	8,475	+ 8.9%	3.788	3.923	+ 3.6%	$ 487	$ 463
Arkansas								
Governor's Scholars Program	277	361	+ 30.3	0.552	0.722	+ 30.8	1,993	2,000
Colorado								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	10,800	10,700		7.336	7.080			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	150	150		0.060	0.060			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	425	450		0.166	0.223			
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	5	6		0.013	0.015			
All Programs	11,380	11,306	- 0.7	7.575	7.378	- 2.6	666	653
Delaware								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	2	1		0.003	0.001			
Diamond State Scholarships	200	200		0.200	0.200			
All Programs	202	201	- 0.5	0.203	0.201	- 1.0	1,005	1,000
Florida								
Tuition Voucher Fund	14,125	15,500		13.373	15.976			
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	2,291	3,459		2.601	3.850			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	48	50		0.038	0.044			
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	19	24		0.002	0.003			
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	0	7		0.000	0.007			
All Programs	16,483	19,040	+ 15.5	16.014	19.880	+ 24.1	972	1,044

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Georgia								
Tuition Equalization Grants	13,926	14,059		11.489	12.301			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	20	20		0.040	0.040			
Governor's Scholarship Program	458	700		0.565	0.910			
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	352	374		0.106	0.112			
All Programs	14,756	15,153	+ 2.7	12.200	13.363	+ 9.5	827	882
Idaho								
State of Idaho Scholarships	81	(81)	N.C.	0.118	0.118	N.C.	1,457	1,457
Illinois								
National Guard Scholarships	2,638	2,638		1.455	1.397			
Descendants Grants	28	28		0.048	0.044			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	8,117	4,512		4.059	2.256			
Veteran Grants	8,100	8,500		4.038	4.274			
All Programs	18,883	15,678	- 17.0	9.600	7.971	- 17.0	508	508
Indiana								
Hoosier Scholarships	808	815	+ 0.9	0.404	0.408	+ 1.0	500	500
Iowa								
Science and Math Grants	3,522	3,502	- 0.6	0.891	0.799	- 10.3	253	228
Kansas								
Vocational Scholarship Program	0	100	N/A	0.000	0.025	N/A	0	250
Louisiana								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	4,630	1,668		0.556	0.619			
High School Rally Scholarships	47	21		0.011	0.011			
All Programs	4,677	1,689	- 63.9	0.567	0.630	+ 11.1	121	373
Maryland								
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	75	102		0.033	0.045			
Delegate Scholarships - Undergrads	239	260		0.338	0.368			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Undergrads	223	294		0.118	0.132			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,141	1,200		0.911	1.859			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program - Undergrads*	74	85		0.181	0.206			
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	36	38		0.029	0.061			
All Programs	1,788	1,979	+ 10.7	1.610	2.671	+ 65.9	900	1,350

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Massachusetts								
Honor Scholarships	650	650		0.775	0.770			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	95	90		0.076	0.080			
War Orphans Program	59	65		0.047	0.050			
Commonwealth Scholars	(806)	(806)		(1.000)	1.000			
All Programs	1,610	1,611	+ 0.1	1.898	1.900	+ 0.1	1,179	1,179
Mississippi								
Teacher Retraining Program	33	39		0.016	0.022			
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman	9	14		0.010	0.017			
All Programs	42	53	+ 26.2	0.026	0.039	+ 50.0	619	736
Missouri								
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	0	916	N/A	0.000	1.834	N/A	0	2,000
New Hampshire								
War Orphans Scholarships	(11)	(11)		0.010	0.010			
Governor's Scholars Awards	175	177		0.122	0.124			
All Programs	186	188	+ 1.1	0.132	0.134	+ 1.5	710	713
New Jersey								
Public Tuition Benefits	23	27		0.025	0.034			
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	6	9		0.020	0.029			
Distinguished Scholars Program	1,480	2,700		1.451	2.700			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	163	130		0.099	0.100			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	556	400		0.111	0.100			
All Programs	2,228	3,266	+ 46.6	1.706	2.963	+ 73.7	766	907
New York								
Regents College Scholarships	56,280	60,000		13.446	14.956			
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1,754	1,800		0.406	0.420			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Undergraduates	39	67		0.150	0.306			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	723	900		0.475	3.000			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	371	1,400		0.809	2.800			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Undergraduates	573	849		1.131	2.121			
Children of Veteran/Police Officer/ Firefighter/Correction Officer Awards	787	870		0.317	0.435			
Health Services Corps - Undergraduates	152	316		1.473	2.160			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Undergraduates*	0	50		0.000	0.500			
All Programs	60,679	66,252	+ 9.2	18.207	26.698	+ 46.6	300	403
North Carolina								
Legislative Tuition Grants	23,591	25,000	+ 6.0	20.526	22.038	+ 7.4	870	882

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
North Dakota								
Scholars Program	N/A	N/A		N/A	0.050		N/A	N/A
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program	3,649	3,600		3.561	3.591			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	884	845		1.450	1.520			
Student Choice Grants	23,659	30,948		13.214	15.527			
All Programs	28,192	35,393	+ 25.5	18.225	20.638	+ 13.2	646	583
Oklahoma								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	142	(142)	N.C.	0.158	0.165	+ 4.4	1,113	1,162
Pennsylvania								
Scholars in Education Awards	322	274	- 14.9	0.715	0.636	- 11.0	2,220	2,321
Rhode Island								
Governor's Academic Scholarships	0	N/A		0.000	0.500			
Asian War Dependents Scholarships	0	N/A		0.000	0.020			
All Programs	0	N/A	N/A	0.000	0.520	N/A	0	N/A
South Dakota								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	53	74	+ 39.6	0.053	0.090	+ 69.8	1,000	1,216
Tennessee								
Academic Scholars Program	13	26	+100.0	0.050	0.104	+108.0	3,846	4,000
Utah								
Career Teaching Scholarship	310	365	+ 17.7	0.550	0.673	+ 22.4	1,774	1,844
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program -								
Undergraduates	12,096	12,157		12.929	14.214			
Virginia Scholars Program	132	175		0.393	0.525			
All Programs	12,228	12,332	+ 0.9	13.322	14.739	+ 10.6	1,089	1,195
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	210,238	224,272	+ 6.7%	$129.090	$151.310	+ 17.2%	$ 614	$ 675

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data from last year's survey or 1987-88 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1986-87 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1987-88

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Alabama								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	60	60		$ 0.020	$ 0.020			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	2	2		0.008	0.008			
All Programs	62	62	N.C.	0.028	0.028	N.C.	$ 452	$ 452
Colorado								
Graduate Fellowship	690	675	- 2.2%	1.096	1.052	- 4.0%	1,588	1,559
Connecticut								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	20	20	N.C.	0.200	0.200	N.C.	3,774	10,000
Florida								
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Graduates**	423	238		0.094	0.051			
Regents Scholarships	1	1		0.003	0.005			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	46	53		0.230	0.265			
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates**	786	625		0.236	0.171			
Graduate Scholars' Fund	9	50		0.090	0.510			
All Programs	1,265	967	-23.6	0.653	1.002	+ 53.4	516	1,036
Iowa								
Osteopathic Subvention	N/A	N/A		0.725	0.725			
Summer Institute	N/A	N/A		0.723	0.800			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		1.448	1.525	+ 5.3	N/A	N/A
Maryland								
Delegate Scholarships - Graduates	5	5		0.007	0.008			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Gradua'es	5	6		0.002	0.003			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Educati Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	10	11	+10.0	0.009	0.011	+ 22.2	900	1,000

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Massachusetts								
Nursing Graduate Grant	N/A	N/A		0.300	0.300	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Mississippi								
Southern Regional Education Board Program	49	42		0.337	0.237			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	118	61		0.144	(0.144)			
All Programs	167	103	-38.3	0.481	0.381	- 20.8	2,880	3,699
New Jersey								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	82	100	+22.0	0.449	0.600	+ 33.6	5,476	6,000
New York								
Lehman Fellowships	79	90		0.352	0.370			
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	136	200		1.247	2.500			
Health Services Corps - Graduates	33	69		0.368	0.540			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Graduates	676	1,001		1.360	2.551			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Graduates	37	63		0.169	0.344			
Transit Corps of Engineers Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	961	1,423	+48.1	3.496	6.305	+ 80.3	3,638	4,431
Ohio								
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	0	58	N/A	0.000	0.203	N/A	0	3,500
Oklahoma								
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	32	24		0.036	0.048			
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	21	21		0.126	0.126			
Minority Professional Study Grants	30	30		0.120	0.120			
All Programs	83	75	- 9.6	0.282	0.294	+ 4.3	3,398	3,920
Utah								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	67	73	+ 9.0	0.813	0.935	+ 15.0	12,134	12,808

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Number of Monetary Awards 1987-88	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1987-88	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1986-87	Average Award Amount 1987-88
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	939	943	+ 0.4	1.003	1.103	+ 10.0	1,068	1,170
Grand Totals:								
Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	4,346	4,510	+ 3.8%	$10.258	$13.939	+ 35.9%	$ 2,360	$ 3,091

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data from last year's survey or 1987-88 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Alaska								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$34,000*	Und		X		X	$34,000	7
Arizona								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$207,500*	Und				X	$207,500	51
Arkansas								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$127,635	Und	X			X	$126,499	63
Teacher and Administrator Grant Program	$86,944	Und/Grad		X		X	$86,944	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$161,169*	Und	X			X	$161,130	34
California								
Guaranteed Loan (Old)	$85,000	(Program collects for loans made in 1966 and 1967)						
California Educational Loan Programs	$21,067,000	Und/Grad						
California Guaranteed Student Loan Program	(included in CELP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$603,109,000	224,000
California Loans to Assist Students	(included in CELP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$108,067,000	39,000
Assumption Program of Loans for Education I	$130,000		X			X	$101,708	48
Assumption Program of Loans for Education II	$20,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$10,000	5
Work Study	$750,000	Und/Grad			X		$750,000	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program	$1,184,557*	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,184,557	381
Colorado								
Work Study	$7,204,628	Und	X (30%)		X (70%)		$7,260,000	6,600
Federal Match (NDSL)	$168,704	N/A		X		X		N/A
Connecticut								
Teacher Incentive Loan Program	$300,000	Und	X			X	$175,000	41
Educational Loans to Encourage Excellence in Teaching	$300,000	Und	X			X	$300,000	82
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$235,000*	Und	X			X	$200,000	40
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$97,000*	Und	X			X	$90,000	60
Delaware								
S. Christa McAuliffe	$100,000	Und	X			X	$100,000	56
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$41,000*	Und	X			X	$40,000	8
Optometric Institutional Aid	$20,000	Grad		X		X	$20,000	5
Florida								
"Chappie" James Most Promising Teacher Scholarship/Loan	$2,392,000		X		X		$1,800,000	450
Student Loan Forgiveness	$326,025			X		X	$385,000	77
Public School Work Experience Program	$257,547	N/A	X		X		$257,488	209
College Career Work Experience Program	$841,503	N/A		X	X		$841,152	832
Teacher Scholarship Loan Program	$1,920,000			X		X	$1,880,000	470
Masters' Fellowship Loan for Teachers	$250,000		X			X	$132,000	22

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Georgia								
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$75,400,000	29,000
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loan	$240,000	Grad	X		X		$180,000	18
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loan	$256,100	Und	X			X	$254,100	70
PLUS Loan	N/A	Und		X		X	$8,000,000	2,000
Critical Fields Cancellable Loan	$2,090,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,090,000	1,045
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$394,638*	Und	X			X	$394,250	83
Charles McDaniel Teacher Scholarship	$1,000	Und	X			X	$1,000	1
Idaho								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$87,500	Und				X		
Illinois								
Guaranteed Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
SLS		Und/Grad		X	X			
PLUS		Und		X		X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$778,500	Und	X			X	$778,500	156
Indiana								
College Work Study	$540,712				X		$976,080	1,315
Teacher Loan Forgiveness	$150,000			X		X	$146,280	285
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$371,089*		X				$381,441	78
Lilly Endowment Educational Awards	$4,669,000	Und		X	X		$6,267,397	11,341
Iowa								
Guaranteed Loan	N/A			X	X		$120,000,000	40,000
PLUS/SLS Loan	N/A			X		X	$6,000,000	3,000
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$84,150			X		X	$84,150	100
Science and Math Loan Program	$49,950			X		X	$40,635	63
College Work Study	$2,147,850			X	X		$2,147,850	2,500
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$196,000*	Und	X			X	$190,714	
Kansas								
Osteopathic Loan	$440,000	Grad		X	X		$440,000	44
Optometry Loan Program	$193,500	Grad	X			X	$193,500	33
ROTC	Tuition Waiver			X		X	$300,000	240
Career Work Study	$466,175			X	X		$465,600	388
Kentucky								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$50,000,000	23,000
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,000,000	2,100
Commonwealth Work Study	$1,025,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,025,000	910
Teacher Scholarship	$1,000,000	Und	X			X	$1,000,000	236
Math/Science Incentive Loan	$500,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$500,000	210
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und	X			X	$261,345	56
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	$158,560	Und	X		X		$158,560	134

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Louisiana								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grad						
PLUS		Und/Grad						
SLS		Und/Grad						
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$301,426*	Und	X			X		60
Education Majors Scholarship	$1,000,000	Und				X		500
Rockefeller Scholarships	$119,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$119,000	119
Maine								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$160,000	Grad		X	X		$178,000	40
Contract Program	$1,362,393	Grad		X		X	$391,650	23
Blaine House Scholars	$1,445,000	Und/Grad	X			X	N/A	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$78,110*	Und	X			X	N/A	10
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$46,225*	Und	X			X	$43,500	29
Maryland								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$298,804*	Und	X			X	$298,804	65
Physician Assistant/Nurse Practitioner	$79,500	Und		X		X	$79,500	40
Christa McAuliffe Fellowship	$36,500	Grad				X		
Massachusetts								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$9,225,000	Und		X	X		$9,225,000	5,500
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$9,686,359	Und		X	X		$9,686,359	19,000
Consortium Scholarship Program	$600,000	Und		X	X		$500,000	750
Adult Learners Program	$850,000	Und		X	X		$850,000	1,700
Dedicated Grant	$1,695,000	Und		X	X		$1,695,000	1,618
Educational Employment Program	$2,500,000	Und		X	X		$2,500,000	2,790
Talent Waiver	$989,439	Und		X		X	$989,439	N/A
Michigan								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
State Direct Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
Work Study	$5,000,000	Und		X	X		$5,000,000	5,000
Degree Reimbursement	$8,020,700	Und/Grad		X		X	Varies	Varies
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$285,000	Und	X			X	$285,000	190
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$612,040*	Und	X			X	$612,040	122
Indian Tuition Waiver	$1,179,500	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,000,000	1,000
Minnesota								
Work Study	$4,428,600			X	X		$4,320,000	2,400
Part-Time Grant	$2,000,000			X	X		$2,000,000	4,000
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X (if AGI over $30,000)		$20,000,000	9,000
AVTI - Emergency Loan	$100,000			X	X		N/A	N/A
Student Education Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$25,000,000	10,000

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Mississippi								
Medical Loan	$0			X	X			
Academic Common Market	$0		X			X	N/A	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und	X		X		$175,544	39
Missouri								
Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Program	$2,951,188	Und/Grad		X	X (GSL)	X (PLUS)	$125,000,000	50,000
Prospective Teacher Loan Program	$100,000	Und	X			X	$100,000	100
Montana								
Work Study	$276,450	Und/Grad		X	X (70%)		$350,000	500
New Hampshire								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$335,500	Grad		X	Partially		$335,500	20
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$270,000	Grad		X	Partially		$270,000	20
Optometry Education Capitation and Loan	$45,000	Grad		X		X	$45,000	9
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$66,083*	Und	X		X			
New Jersey								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$208,000,000	83,400
PLUS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$13,200,000	4,700
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$510,000*	Und	X			X	$510,000	101
New Mexico								
Work Study	$1,484,000	Und/Grad	X (50%)		X (50%)		$1,400,000	1,400
Osteopathic Student Loan	$150,000	Grad		X	X		$175,000	25
Nursing Student Loan	$25,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$175,000	70
Physician Student Loan	$225,000	Grad		X	X		$224,000	28
New York								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$721,425,000	290,000
PLUS	$0	Und		X	X		$21,851,700	8,300
SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$88,382,300	35,200
State Supplemental Health Loan Program	$1,675,000	Und/Grad		X	X		(No new loans; funding only for existing loan costs)	
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,500,000	Grad		X		X	$1,500,000	150
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,199,080*	Und	X			X	$1,199,080	240
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$513,000*	Und	X			X	$513,000	342

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
North Carolina								
SLS				X		X	$3,500,000	
Insured Student Loan Program				X	X		$53,310,000	
Tuition Remission	$8,229,502	Und			X		$8,229,502	
Brooks Foundation Scholarship	$122,200	Und	X		X		$122,200	52
Turrentine Foundation Scholarship	$581,500	Und		X	X		$581,500	530
Suther Scholarship	$14,000	Und		X	X		$16,400	18
Carrow Scholarship	$9,400	Und	X		X		$21,000	7
Atkinson Scholarship	$6,000	Und	X		X		$10,000	10
Non-Service Scholarship	$1,317,809	Und			X		$1,317,809	
State Contractual Scholarship	$8,316,000	Und			X		$8,316,000	8,316
PLUS Loan				X		X	$4,000,000	
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$416,630*	Und	X			X	$346,403	86
Health, Science and Math Scholarship/Loan	$2,500,000	Grad	X		X		$2,500,000	
College Work Study Matching	$1,436,400							
Oklahoma								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$62,500	25,000
State Regents' Fee Waiver	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$5,609,162	16,638
Teacher Education Loan		Und/Grad		X	X		$165,000	55
Oregon								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grad						
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$200,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$120,000	60
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges		Und		X		X		
Teacher Corps Loan	$200,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$200,000	100
Pennsylvania								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$500,000,000	238,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$21,857,000	Und		X		X	$21,857,000	29,438
Matching Funds	$4,024,000			X		X	$29,000,000	44,000
Work Study Program	$2,872,000			X		X	$5,744,000	2,000
Health Education Assistance Loan	$0	Und		X	X		$50,000,000	6,500
Higher Education Loan Plan	$0	Grad		X	X		$100,000,000	28,000
Loan Forgiveness Program	$350,000	Und				X	$438,900	241
Science Teachers Education Program	$700,000	Grad				X	$377,400	1,818
Information Technology Program for the Commonwealth (ITEC)	$3,975,000	Grad				X	$1,075,080	2,580
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$20,000,000	5,263
Rhode Island								
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$625,000	1,000
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$40,063,400	14,035
Intern	$6,000	Und/Grad	X		X		N/A	300
Contract	$0	Grad		X		X	$400,000	24
PLUS	$0			X		X	$766,527	282
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$65,002*	Und				X		

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
South Dakota								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$47,636*	Und/Grad	X			X		18
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$33,625*	Und	X			X		21
Tennessee								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grad		X	X			
PLUS		Und/Grad		X		X		
Teacher Loan	$400,000	Und/Grad	X				$600,000	400
SLS		Und/Grad		X	X			
Texas								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Bond Sale Funded	Und/Grad		X	X		$13,000,000	4,000
Future Teacher Loan Program	$297,146	Und/Grad	X		X		$300,000	150
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$19,233,397	Und/Grad		X	X		$19,233,398	34,194
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$675,000	Und/Grad				X		
Public Educational-Refund Grant	$362,240	Und/Grad			X		N/A	N/A
Line Item Scholarship	$1,623,035	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,591,615	3,900
Teacher Education Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,000	1
Baylor Medical Scholarship	$29,321,930	Grad		X		X	$28,151,000	580
Baylor Dental Scholarship	$13,388,733	Grad		X		X	$12,815,373	345
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,086,712*	Und		X		X	$1,086,712	286
Utah								
Tuition Waivers	$5,856,097	Und/Grad		X		X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$109,665*	Und				X		
Perkins Loan	$126,500	Und		X	X		$5,625,368	4,522
Vermont								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000	Und	X			X	$9,000	85
Veterinary Contracts	$172,000			X		X	$172,000	14
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$25,000			X		X	$25,000	28
Student Employment Program	$125,000			X	X		$250,000	200
Washington								
State Work Study	$9,248,968	Und/Grad		X	X		$9,250,060	7,295
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$300,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$300,800	188
WICHE	$148,000			X	X		$148,800	24
Conditional Teacher Scholarship Program	$150,000	Und	X			X	$150,000	50
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$294,752*	Und				X		
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	$33,000	Und	X			X	$33,000	22
Scholars Program	Tuition and Fee Waivers	Und	X			X	N/A	147

State/Program	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
West Virginia								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$3,156,332	
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grad				X	$967,984	
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$131,681*	Und				X		29
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$74,575*	Und				X		41
Higher Education Student Assistance Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,200,000	340
Puerto Rico								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$220,951	Und	X			X	$136,748	N/A

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY
STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Alabama	Medical Scholarships	Medical Scholarship Board	$692,000	Grad	X			X	$672,000	224
	Dental Scholarships	Dental Scholarship Board	$179,000	Grad	X			X	$159,000	53
	Alabama G.I.	Department of Veterans Affairs	$2,500,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,500,000	1,800
	Optometry Scholarships	Board of Optometric Scholarships	$125,000	Grad	X			X	$113,000	37
Connecticut	Tuition Set Aside Program	Each Public College Unit	*	Und/Grad		X	X		$10,277,677	13,000
Florida	Latin American/Caribbean Scholarship Program	Department of Education	$286,079		X		X		$260,400	28
Georgia	Rural Doctor Program	State Medical Education Board	$597,000	Grad	X		X		$580,000	116
	Rehabilitation Services	Department of Human Resources	N/A			X	X		N/A	N/A
	Regents Scholarship	University System	$200,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$200,000	500
	Regents Opportunity Grant	University System	$600,000	Grad		X	X		$705,000	188
Illinois	MIA/POW Descendants Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$481,000							660
	Family Practice Residency Scholarships	Board of Higher Education	$2,794,465							163
	Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$548,800							266
	DCFS Stipends	Dept. of Child & Family Services	$78,900							43
	Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$24,000							12
	Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$506,400							
	Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$252,700							
	Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarships	State Board of Education	$345,000		X			X		230
	Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$72,100	Grad						65
	Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$14,400	Und						17
Iowa	Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$2,650,000			X	X		$2,650,000	20,000
	Blind Commission	Commission on the Blind	$100,000			X		X	$100,000	77
Kentucky	Vocational Rehabilitation	Department of Education	N/A	N/A		X			N/A	N/A
Maryland	Guaranteed Student Loan	Higher Education Loan Corp.					X			
	Displaced Homemaker Schlrshp	State Board of Higher Education					X			
	Other Pace Grants	State Board of Higher Education					X			
	Vocational Rehabilitation Veterans Benefits	Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation					X			
Minnesota	Indian Scholarships	Department of Education	$1,500,000			X	X		$2,040,000	1,700
Missouri	Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary Education	$210,000	Und	X			X	$210,000	210

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1987-88 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
New York	College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$5,397,000	Und		X		**		
	Supplemental Higher Education Loan Financing Program	Dormitory Authority State of New York	$90,000,000 (Tax Exempt Bonds)	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	Community College Schlrshps	Dept. of Community Colleges	$380,000	Und		X	X			
	Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veteran Affairs	$2,668,271	Und		X		X		
	Teachers Scholarships/Loans	Board of Education (K-12)	$1,600,000	Und	X			X		
	Teaching Fellowships	Public School Forum	$2,200,000	Und	X			X		
Ohio	Ohio National Guard	Ohio National Guard								
	Teacher Education Loans	Ohio Student Loan Commission	$1,000,000			X		X	$753,000	251
South Carolina	Teacher Loan Program	S.C. Student Loan Corp.			X			X	$2,500,000	1,000
	State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education			X		X			
	South Carolina Defense Fund	Commission on Higher Education			N/A		N/A			
	Medical and Dental School Scholarships	Dept. of Health and Environment Control			X		X			
	Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education			X			X		
	Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education			X			X		
	SREB Contract Program (Veterinary and Optometry)	Commission on Higher Education			X			X		
	Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education			X			X		
Texas	Resident Tuition Exemptions	Public Institutions	Tuition Remission	Und/Grad		X		X	$4,150,000	24,000
	Non-Resident Tuition Waivers	Public Institutions	Tuition Adjustment	Und/Grad		X		X	$51,000,000	40,400
West Virginia	State War Orphan Act	Department of Veteran Affairs	$5,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,000	6
	Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation	$208,546	Und/Grad		X	X		$834,185	901
Wisconsin	Vietnam Grants	Veterans	$127,500	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A
	Minority Grants	University of Wisconsin	$1,530,000	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A

* No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 14% of the previous year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

TABLE 8

COMPETITIVE AND NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE
COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

(Some Specific Measure of Academic Potential Required
As a Condition of Original Eligibility)

State/Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Arkansas		
Student Assistance Grants	12,891	$ 3.896
California		
Cal Grant A	42,741	92.073
Cal Grant B	24,923	38.208
Cal Grant C	2,307	3.934
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	4,700	3.100
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	1,330	0.771
Kansas		
State Scholarships	1,204	1.080
Kentucky*		
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	134	0.159
Louisiana		
Incentive Grants	3,987	1.880
Massachusetts		
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	200	0.300
Michigan		
Competitive Scholarships	23,000	25.539
New Hampshire		
Incentive Grants	2,000	0.800
New Jersey		
Garden State Scholarships	6,925	3.954
Oregon		
Cash Awards	825	0.572
Rhode Island		
Scholarships and Grants	10,500	9.226
South Carolina		
Tuition Grants	7,795	16.460
Texas		
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	513	0.470
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	6,000	5.227
Total	151,975	$207.649

Percentage of All Awards 11.4%
Percentage of All Award Dollars 14.6%

Mean Award $1,366

* This program is not funded through direct state appropriations but through earnings of its parent agency.

TABLE 9

1987-88 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE
NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS
FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
California	Law Enforcement Personnel	6	$ 0.012
Colorado	Extended Studies Tuition Grants	(140)	0.020
Connecticut	Aid for Public College Student Grants	3,500	3.500
Illinois	Student-to-Student Matching Grants	2,025	0.372
Iowa	Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	3,245	1.091
Maryland	Children of Deceased Firemen	4	0.003
Michigan	Educational Opportunity Grants	(1,700)	1.000
Nevada	Student Incentive Grants	352	0.352
North Carolina	Minority Presence Scholarships	(1,900)	1.140
	American Indian Scholarships	(198)	0.120
Oklahoma	Bill Willis Scholarships	26	0.023
Texas	Public Educational SSIG Grants	3,779	2.834
	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	513	0.470
Wisconsin	Higher Education Grants	40,000	17.618
Wyoming	Student Incentive Grants	(279)	(0.204)
Total		57,667	$28.759

Percentage of All States' Awards	4.3%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	2.0%
Mean Award	$499

1986-87	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	50,727	$21.658

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.8%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.6%
Mean Award	$427

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data.

TABLE 10

1987-88 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE
NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS
FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Connecticut	Independent College Student Grants	5,400	$ 9.737
Iowa	Tuition Grants	11,900	24.295
Kansas	Tuition Grants	3,571	4.350
Kentucky	Tuition Grants	5,929	6.344
Maryland	Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	400	0.200
Michigan	Tuition Grants	16,740	39.841
Oregon	Barber and Hairdresser Grants	66	0.040
South Carolina	Tuition Grants	(7,795)	16.460
South Dakota	Tuition Equalization Grants	(696)	0.150
Texas	Tuition Equalization Grants	13,085	18.627
Wisconsin	Tuition Grants	7,600	12.154
Total		73,182	$132.198

Percentage of All States' Awards 5.5%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars 9.3%

Mean Award $1,806

1986-87	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	71,769	$122.346

Percentage of All States' Awards 5.5%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars 9.1%

Mean Award $1,705

Figures in ( ) are 1986-87 data.

TABLE 11A

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Alabama						
Student Assistance Program	73.0	27.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
Alaska						
Student Incentive Grants	33.0	26.0	41.0	33.0	26.0	41.0
Arizona						
Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Arkansas						
Student Assistance Grants	83.2	16.8	0.0	81.5	18.5	0.0
California						
Cal Grant A Program	63.4	36.6	0.0	63.4	36.6	0.0
Cal Grant B Program	93.2	6.8	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Cal Grant C Program	45.9	54.1	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants	89.0	11.0	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado						
Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Student Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Extended Studies Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	26.0	29.0	45.0	30.0	40.0	30.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Aid to Public College Student Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware						
Postsecondary Scholarships	50.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	10.0	40.0
District of Columbia						
*Student Incentive Grants	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
Florida						
*Student Assistance Grants	46.9	53.1	0.0	34.8	65.2	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	89.0	11.0	0.0	71.0	29.0	0.0
Georgia						
Student Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
Hawaii						
Student Incentive Grants	80.0	20.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	0.0
Idaho						
Student Incentive Grants	91.8	8.2	0.0	91.1	8.9	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Illinois						
Monetary Awar Program	66.3	33.7	0.0	40.3	59.7	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana						
Higher Educational Awards	72.0	28.0	0.0	51.2	48.8	0.0
Iowa						
State Scholarships	51.6	48.4	0.0	51.2	48.8	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas						
State Scholarships	85.0	15.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kentucky						
Student Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Louisiana						
Student Incentive Grants	97.2	2.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
Maine						
Student Incentive Grants	39.0	20.0	41.0	30.5	23.5	46.0
Maryland						
General State Scholarships	53.5	38.5	8.0	53.5	38.5	8.0
Senatorial Scholarships	79.5	18.0	2.5	79.5	18.0	2.5
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarship	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
*Children of Deceased Firemen	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts						
General State Scholarships	54.0	36.0	10.0	34.0	54.0	12.0
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	25.0	50.0	25.0	11.0	60.0	29.0
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	12.0	88.0	0.0	26.0	74.0	0.0
Michigan						
Competitive Scholarships	74.1	25.9	0.0	60.6	39.4	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Part-Time Grants	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Minnesota						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
Mississippi						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0
Special Nursing	82.0	18.0	0.0	82.0	18.0	0.0
Missouri						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Montana						
Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	94.8	5.2	0.0
Nebraska						
Student Incentive Grants	82.0	18.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
Nevada						
*Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire						
*Student Incentive Grants	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
New Jersey						
Tuition Aid Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund	84.0	16.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	81.0	19.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
New Mexico						
*Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
New York						
Tuition Assistance Program	56.5	43.5	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	68.8	31.2	0.0	50.8	49.2	0.0
North Carolina						
Student Incentive Grants	78.0	22.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	0.0
Minority Presence Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota						
Student Financial Assistance	91.8	8.2	0.0	91.8	8.2	0.0
Ohio						
Instructional Grants	69.0	30.0	1.0	48.0	51.0	1.0
Oklahoma						
Tuition Aid Grants	88.4	11.6	0.0	83.4	16.6	0.0
*Bill Willis Scholarship Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon						
Need Grants	91.0	9.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Cash Awards	60.1	39.9	0.0	58.9	41.1	0.0
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Pennsylvania						
State Higher Education Grants	49.7	42.7	7.6	42.5	53.9	3.6
Rhode Island						
Scholarship and Grant Program	43.7	18.7	37.6	27.4	24.4	48.2
South Carolina						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
South Dakota						
*Student Incentive Grants	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
*Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tennessee						
Student Assistance Awards	48.0	52.0	0.0	40.3	59.7	0.0
Texas						
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Utah						
Student Incentive Grants	97.9	2.1	0.0	97.1	2.9	0.0
Vermont						
Student Incentive Grants	41.7	22.3	36.0	34.8	36.5	28.7
Part-Time Student Grants	69.3	26.7	4.0	44.6	50.1	5.3
Non-Degree Student Grants	61.0	30.8	8.2	62.7	28.2	9.1
Virginia						
College Scholarship Assistance	76.8	23.2	0.0	75.3	24.7	0.0
Washington						
State Need Grants	83.5	16.0	0.5	83.5	16.0	0.5
*Assistance to Blind Students	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
West Virginia						
Higher Education Grants	83.1	15.8	1.1	70.1	29.2	0.7
Wisconsin						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	61.0	7.0	32.0	54.0	10.0	36.0
Talent Incentive Grants	76.0	24.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
Minority Student Grants	40.0	60.0	0.0	31.0	69.0	0.0
Wyoming						
*Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico						
*Student Incentive Grants	40.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
All States	61.7	36.2	2.1	45.4	53.1	1.5

* 1987-88 data not available - used 1986-87 data.

TABLE 11B

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Alabama	2,336	864	0	$ 1.447	$ 0.814	$ 0.000
Alaska	53	42	66	0.079	0.062	0.098
Arizona	3,401	217	0	3.147	0.097	0.000
Arkansas	10,721	2,170	0	3.176	0.720	0.000
California	51,576	18,609	0	91.726	43.277	0.000
Colorado	12,830	810	0	8.674	0.651	0.000
Connecticut	4,722	6,763	2,115	4.430	10.977	0.930
Delaware	572	114	457	0.426	0.085	0.341
District of Columbia	131	394	262	0.185	0.553	0.368
Florida	7,988	9,029	0	6.003	11.183	0.000
Georgia	10,582	3,718	0	3.552	1.381	0.000
Hawaii	800	200	0	0.404	0.330	0.000
Idaho	526	47	0	0.313	0.031	0.000
Illinois	67,662	33,363	0	54.938	80.834	0.000
Indiana	23,203	9,010	0	23.231	22.177	0.000
Iowa	3,931	12,544	0	1.486	24.671	0.000
Kansas	1,023	3,752	0	0.918	4.512	0.000
Kentucky	9,898	9,407	0	4.414	7.816	0.000
Louisiana	3,873	114	0	1.836	0.045	0.000
Maine	1,638	840	1,722	0.434	0.334	0.654
Maryland	9,096	4,253	716	4.896	2.674	0.481
Massachusetts	28,123	18,934	5,219	19.476	31.220	6.958
Michigan	22,395	23,445	0	18.137	50.244	0.000
Minnesota	36,960	29,040	0	33.600	26.400	0.000
Mississippi	1,092	635	0	0.808	0.598	0.000
Missouri	3,901	4,399	0	1.574	8.261	0.000
Montana	921	59	0	0.398	0.022	0.000
Nebraska	1,640	360	0	0.839	0.250	0.000
Nevada	352	0	0	0.352	0.000	0.000
New Hampshire	1,226	414	360	0.490	0.166	0.144
New Jersey	42,946	11,520	0	47.702	24.773	0.000
New Mexico	1,122	578	0	0.799	0.412	0.000
New York	173,510	131,890	0	148.041	232.966	0.000

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At-In State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
North Carolina	5,779	1,038	0	3.338	1.221	0.000
North Dakota	1,102	98	0	0.496	0.044	0.000
Ohio	46,920	20,400	680	23.712	25.194	0.494
Oklahoma	13,956	1,823	0	8.754	1.739	0.000
Oregon	13,691	1,700	0	8.325	1.797	0.000
Pennsylvania	56,754	48,773	8,643	46.672	59.224	3.920
Rhode Island	4,589	1,966	3,946	2.527	2.248	4.451
South Carolina	0	7,795	0	0.000	16.460	0.000
South Dakota	1,159	1,267	0	0.289	0.292	0.000
Tennessee	9,600	10,400	0	6.650	9.851	0.000
Texas	4,292	13,085	0	3.304	18.627	0.000
Utah	1,581	34	0	1.048	0.031	0.000
Vermont	4,868	2,437	2,958	2.961	3.054	2.227
Virginia	4,608	1,392	0	3.328	1.092	0.000
Washington	15,033	2,881	90	10.833	2.076	0.065
West Virginia	4,986	948	66	3.664	1.526	0.037
Wisconsin	43,239	8,863	24	20.722	13.995	0.037
Wyoming	279	0	0	0.204	0.000	0.000
Puerto Rico	31,200	11,800	0	6.880	2.927	0.000
All States	804,386	474,234	27,324	$641.638	$749.934	$21.205

TABLE 12

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1986-87 SSIG Used	Estimated 1987-88 SSIG Amount	1987-88 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1987-88 Need-Based Award Dollars
Alabama	$ 1,081,547	$ 1,130,155	$ 2,307,810	49.0%
Alaska	114,375	120,000	240,000	50.0
Arizona	1,222,134	1,143,000	3,254,000	35.1
Arkansas	459,873	480,541	3,896,284	12.3
California	11,444,810	11,670,000	138,412,686	8.4
Colorado	992,536	1,037,145	10,126,352	10.2
Connecticut	946,553	989,000	16,336,891	6.1
Delaware	193,917	197,917	1,002,502	19.7
Dist. of Columbia	529,434	553,229	1,106,458	50.0
Florida	2,377,108	2,377,108	17,189,095	13.8
Georgia	1,264,448	1,318,973	4,933,500	26.7
Hawaii	297,549	302,000	734,000	41.1
Idaho	243,400	243,400	486,800	50.0
Illinois	3,800,000	4,200,000	135,772,000	3.1
Indiana	1,453,607	1,518,938	45,407,571	3.3
Iowa	778,298	816,583	26,156,884	3.1
Kansas	805,431	841,631	5,430,431	15.5
Kentucky	887,729	927,626	12,229,329	7.6
Louisiana	908,858	940,184	1,880,368	50.0
Maine	260,522	272,231	1,422,231	19.1
Maryland	1,225,713	1,385,295	9,293,020	14.9
Massachusetts	2,337,095	2,442,133	66,930,000	3.6
Michigan	3,004,466	3,139,498	71,379,322	4.4
Minnesota	1,405,663	1,468,838	60,000,000	2.4
Mississippi	615,247	642,898	1,405,796	45.7
Missouri	1,436,485	1,501,036	9,835,036	15.3
Montana	200,387	208,394	420,000	49.6
Nebraska	521,131	544,554	1,089,108	50.0
Nevada	183,000	200,000	400,000	50.0
New Hampshire	253,375	264,763	857,000	30.9
New Jersey	1,907,705	1,992,000	73,079,045	2.7
New Mexico	368,982	385,565	(1,461,300)	26.4
New York	6,154,715	6,450,000	392,450,000	1.6
North Carolina	1,573,148	1,649,429	5,923,546	27.8
North Dakota	194,718	203,469	540,000	37.7
Ohio	2,881,738	3,011,253	49,400,000	6.1
Oklahoma	978,788	1,022,778	11,851,264	8.6
Oregon	933,650	975,611	10,121,464	9.6
Pennsylvania	3,200,006	3,300,000	109,823,000	3.0
Rhode Island	400,839	400,833	9,226,083	4.3
South Carolina	785,099	830,859	16,460,008	5.0
South Dakota	206,330	215,604	581,208	37.1
Tennessee	1,176,928	1,229,810	16,500,000	7.5
Texas	3,964,267	4,132,376	23,533,033	17.6
Utah	540,034	564,305	1,709,805	33.0
Vermont	182,873	190,758	8,386,006	2.3
Virginia	1,548,064	1,617,639	4,419,889	36.6
Washington	1,649,257	1,723,381	12,974,388	13.3
West Virginia	527,900	551,626	5,226,626	10.6
Wisconsin	1,515,860	1,583,989	34,754,489	4.6
Wyoming	121,915	127,395	(240,000)	53.1*
Puerto Rico	649,785	678,989	12,806,428	5.3
Grand Totals	$72,707,292	$75,714,739	$1,451,392,056	5.2%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1986-87 data.

* Percentage is greater than 50.0% because last year's total aid amount was used as estimate for 1986-87.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

SECTION III

PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Applications And Awards

About 69 percent or 129 of the 187 programs identified in Table 13 were able to provide data on the numbers of applications they will receive and awards they expect to make in 1987-88. In all, the 129 programs expect to receive 2,948,411 applications and make 1,293,691 awards. In the aggregate, about 44 percent of the applicants will receive awards. On the average, about 60 percent of the 129 programs' applicants will receive awards and the middle two-thirds of the programs expect to award aid to between 30 percent and 90 percent of their applicants. On the average, about 2 percent more of the applicants are likely to receive awards this year than received them last year. However, because programs that receive larger numbers of applicants have lower award rates, the aggregate percentage is expected to drop two points.

The expected application and award patterns reported in this year's survey were compared to those expected for last year where program data were available for individual programs for both years. The comparison showed a 4.2 percent increase in expected applications, from 2,786,944 to 2,905,291, but a 0.9 percent decrease in expected numbers of awards, from 1,294,278 to 1,282,094. Thus a slightly smaller proportion of applicants is, in the aggregate, expected to receive awards this year than last year, 44.1 percent as compared to 46.4 percent.

When the data for the 38 states which had furnished applicant and recipient data for 1986-87 and 1987-88 were compared, it was found that expected numbers of applications and awards had increased in 13 states. These states include: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington. In three of these states (Iowa, Maryland, and Washington), applications and awards are expected to increase by over 5 percent. Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, and New York expect both applicants and awards to decrease. Kansas, Louisiana, and New Jersey anticipate greater than 5 percent decreases in applications and awards.

Five states expect applications to increase while numbers of recipients decrease. The greatest change was in Tennessee, which expects a 22 percent increase in applications but an 11 percent decrease in recipients. Missouri and West Virginia expect greater than 5 percent decreases in recipients but less than 5 percent decreases in applications. Oklahoma expects a 20 percent growth in applications and a 1.2 percent reduction in awards. Illinois expects a 6 percent growth in applications with a 3 percent reduction in recipients.

Six states expect to distribute more awards among fewer applicants. They are: Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Kentucky and North Dakota expect applications to decrease by more than 5 percent with awards increasing by more than 5 percent. Maine and Wisconsin expect awards to increase by more than 5 percent but applications should decrease by only 2.5 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Alaska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia expect the number of applications to decrease while the number of recipients remain the same. Minnesota and Pennsylvania expect increases in applications without any increases in numbers of recipients. New Hampshire and Utah expect little or no change in applications but greater than 5 percent increases in recipients. Vermont expects virtually no change in numbers of applications or awards.

In all, applications are expected to increase in 20 of the 38 states, with more than 5 percent increases in seven of them. Numbers of recipients are expected to increase in 21 of the 38 states, with more than 5 percent increases in 11 of them. Numbers of recipients are expected to decrease in ten states, with more than 5 percent decreases in nine of them.

Table 14 displays the responses of states which offered comments believed to help readers better understand their 1987-88 program circumstances.

Years Of Program Initiation

As many new state grant programs, 45 in all, were implemented between 1984-85 and 1987-88 as were begun in the preceding eight-year period from 1976-77 to 1983-84 (see Table 15). The only other period of comparable growth in numbers of new programs was between 1973-74 and 1975-76, when 32 programs were started. These earlier years were ones for which the federal SSIG program initially provided incentives to states to create their own new grant programs.

Prior to 1980, the vast majority of new programs were comprehensive need-based programs for undergraduates. That is to say, the programs generally were designed to serve a wide variety of students who demonstrated financial need and attended many different types of institutions. In recent years, the new programs are often non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or special state needs.

For example, this year Alabama will implement a non-need-based undergraduate program for survivors of police officers and firefighters and New York will add children of corrections officers to its non-need-based undergraduate program for children of veterans, police officers, and firefighters. Alabama's program expects to award $14,000 to 12 students; New York's program, $435,000 to 870 students. New York will also provide $500,000 in new non-need-based awards through its Transit Corp of Engineers program.

Missouri will implement a $1.8 million Higher Education Academic Scholarship program, and Kansas will implement its Vocational Scholarship program, which expects to make $25,000 in awards. Both programs are non-need based. Florida's new Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarship program expects to award $1,000 non-need-based scholarships to seven undergraduate students. Ohio's new Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship program expects to award $3,500 stipends to 58 recipients. These are non-need-based awards.

Only two of the nine new grant programs for 1987-88 are need-based. Connecticut's Aid for Public College Students Grant program expects to award $3.5 million to 3,500 undergraduates, and Maryland's Special Supplemental Grant program expects to award $1.0 million to 1,400 undergraduates.

In all, the nine new programs for 1987-88 expect to award a total of $7.52 million, of which $4.5 million will be need-based aid. Put another way, the $3.02 million in non-need-based grant aid accounts for about 12 percent of the expected growth of $25.9 million in non-need-based grant dollars between 1986-87 and 1987-88. The $4.5 million in need-based aid to undergraduates represents about 5 percent of the expected $82.9 million growth in total need-based grant aid. So new non-need-based programs contribute more to the expected growth in aid of this type than do new need-based programs contribute to the expected growth of this type of aid.

An examination of the programs implemented in the preceding three years enhances understanding of trends in creation of new programs. During the 1984-85 to 1986-87 time period, ten new academic scholarship programs for undergraduates were implemented. They include: New York's Empire State Scholarship of Excellence program, which expects to award $2.8 million in 1987-88; New Jersey's Distinguished Scholar program, $2.7 million; New York's Empire State Challenger Scholarships, $2.12 million; Governors Scholarship programs in Georgia, Arkansas, and New Hampshire, which expect to award, respectively, $910,000, $722,000, and $124,000; Virginia's State Scholarship program, $200,000; Tennessee's Academic Scholars program, $104,000; and South Dakota's Superior Scholar program, $90,000.

In all, the 11 new non-need-based scholarship programs created for undergraduates since 1983-84 expect to award about $12.1 million in 1987-88. Therefore, even though the creation of these merit scholarship programs represents a recent trend in new state grant programs, they are funded at relatively modest award levels. There are some persons who are concerned that state expenditures on new non-need-based scholarship programs significantly reduce needy students' access to need-based state grant dollars. These data suggest this concern is unwarranted to date. On the average, the award dollars for these 11 programs in ten states represent about 8.3 percent of the states' total grant aid dollars for 1987-88, as displayed in Table 1. However, more than 15 percent of all the state grant dollars Arkansas, Delaware, and Missouri expect to award this year will be from their scholarship programs.

Graduate students benefited from the creation of four new programs in three states between 1983 and 1986. These include Florida's Virgil Hawkins Fellowship program and Graduate Scholars' Fund program which expect to award $265,000 and $510,000, respectively, in 1987-88; and Connecticut's High-Technology Graduate Scholars program, which expects to award $200,000. These three non-need-based programs are joined by Massachusetts' need-based Graduate Student Grant program, which expects to award $2.5 million this year.

Professional school students will receive awards from five new programs in three states. These include Alabama's Chiropractic Scholarship program, which expects to award $48,000, and Massachusetts' Nursing Graduate Grant program, which expects to award $300,000. The former is a need-based program; the latter is a non-need-based one. New York's non-need-based Health Service Corps program expects to award $2.16 million to undergraduates and $540,000 to professional school students, while the state's non-need-based Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarship program expects to award $344,000 in grants to professional school students and $306,000 to undergraduates this year. New York's non-need-based Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarship program expects to award $2.5 million to professional school students.

Prospective teachers and educators benefited from the creation of six programs in five states. The largest of these types of programs is Alabama's Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship program which expects to award $770,000 in non-need-based grants to undergraduates and graduate students this year. Maryland's Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education program expects to award $206,000 in non-need-based grants for undergraduate and graduate study, and its Teacher Education Distinguished Scholar program expects to award $61,000 in non-need-based grants to undergraduates. Massachusetts' undergraduate need-based Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive program expects to award $300,000. Utah's non-need-based undergraduate Career Teaching Scholarship program expects to award $673,000, and Oklahoma's non-need-based Future Teachers Scholarship program expects to award $165,000.

Non-traditional and/or part-time students benefit from four states' new programs. New York's need-based undergraduate Aid for Part-Time Study program expects to award $11 million to 7,800 part-timers. Massachusetts' need-based undergraduate Part-Time Grants program is expected to award $4 million to 7,000 students. Michigan's need-based undergraduate Adult Part-Time Grants program should award $2 million to 4,400 students. Vermont's need-based Non-Degree Student Grant Program is expected to award $177,000 to over 1,000 award recipients.

New York created a non-need-based program for Vietnam veterans in 1984, the Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards program, which expects to award $3 million to 900 veterans this year. New Jersey's Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid program, which began in 1985, expects to make $100,000 in non-need-based aid available to 400 undergraduates this year.

Michigan's Educational Opportunity Grants program is expected to offer $1 million to 1,700 low-income undergraduates. Wisconsin's need-based Minority Student Grant program should award $558,000 to 500 undergraduates. Both programs began in 1986-87.

Last year Oregon implemented a need-based program for cosmetology students, the Barber and Hairdresser Grant program, which expects to award $40,000 to 66 recipients this year, and Oklahoma created its need-based Bill Willis Scholarship program for undergraduates at public colleges, which expects to award $23,000 to 26 students. Finally, one of the largest programs created in the four-year period was Ohio's non-need-based undergraduate Student Choice Grants program, which was created in 1984 and designed to help equalize differences in costs students must pay to attend higher-cost private colleges. This program expects to award $15.5 million to nearly 31,000 students this year.

In all, the aggregate expected 1987-88 grant aid from the programs created since 1983-84 sums to $66.8 million. This amount represents about 15 percent of the $450 million growth in need-based and non-need-based aid identified from programs listed in Tables 2 through 5. Put another way, if the 45 programs had not been created, the aggregate grant dollars would have grown by only 32.9 percent, rather than the expected 38.6 percent growth rate since 1983-84. This suggests that the creation of new programs accounts for relatively little of the growth in aggregate state grant dollars since 1983-84. When it is considered that New York's Part-Time Student Grant program and Ohio's Student Choice program collectively represent 40 percent of the aggregate dollars to be awarded from the 45 newer programs in 1987-88, it

becomes even clearer that adding new programs has contributed little to the growth of state grant aid. Excluding the two largest programs just identified, the average 1987-88 award dollars for the 43 newer programs is less than $1 million, at approximately $937,000. In addition to serving very specific categories of students and state needs, newer programs generally are quite small in terms of dollars of grants awarded. In fact, 19 of the 45 newer programs expect to award less than $500,000 in 1987-88.

Average Program Awards

Average annual program awards range from lows of $150 from Colorado's Extended Studies Tuition Grant, $150 from Florida's Confederate Memorial Scholarships, and $177 from Vermont's Non-Degree Student Grant programs to highs of $12,800 from Utah's WICHE program, $10,320 from North Carolina's Board of Governors Medical Scholarship program, and $10,000 each from Connecticut's High-Technology Graduate Scholarship, Florida's Graduate Scholarship, and New York's Regents Health Care Scholarship programs (see Table 15).

Of the 172 programs for which average awards are available, 54 percent are expected to make average awards in excess of $1,000. The percentages of programs making $1,000 or higher average awards in earlier years were: in 1986, 50 percent; in 1985, 36 percent; in 1984, 33 percent; and in 1983, just 27 percent. In 1987-88, the expected average annual award from over 24 percent of the programs exceeds $2,000. However, 18 percent of the programs expect their average awards to be below $500 and another 28 percent expect average awards in the $500 to $999 range. Last year's corresponding percentages were 20 and 30 percent. Clearly as college costs rise, the average grant is rising to help students meet them.

Application Procedures

Because state programs are so often need-based, 102 of the 187 programs identified in Table 16 said they used some methodology for assessing their applicants' financial need. Of those who used need analysis, about 38 percent used the Uniform Methodology exclusively to determine need. Another 29 percent used a modified version of the Uniform Methodology as their exclusive means for assessing applicant need. About 7 percent made exclusive use of the Pell Grant program methodology and 5 percent used exclusively some state-devised means test.

About 7 percent used specially designed methodologies based on combinations of the UM or some other system and special considerations such as applicants' tuition and fees. The remaining 14 percent used multiple methodologies in assessing need, such as the UM or the Pell Grant system. In short, the UM system plays a key role in assessing need of applicants to about three-fourths of the need-based programs.

Of the 106 programs that identified need analysis documents used to collect data to determine applicant eligibility, 43, or 41 percent, identified a a single document. Five programs each used the Federal Form (Pell Grant application) or the ACT Family Financial Statement (FFS), 12 used a special state form, and 21 used the College Scholarship Service Financial Aid Form

(FAF). Another 24 programs accepted only the FFS or FAF forms and 9 programs accepted these two forms or the Federal Form. The remaining 30 programs accepted various combinations of forms, such as the FAF, FFS, and GAPSFAS forms, the FAF, FFS, the Federal Form, and other approved documents.

Of the 102 programs that were need-based ones, 33 required applicants to apply for a Pell Grant and the Pell Grant awards were used in computing a state grant award. Another 15 programs required students to apply for a Pell Grant but did not use the Pell awards in determining the amounts of state grant awards. Thirteen used the amounts of Pell awards in computing state grant awards without requiring students to demonstrate that they had applied for the federal grant. The remaining 41 programs neither required Pell Grant applications nor used the award amounts, if any, in computing the students' state grant awards.

The survey recipients were asked if their program awards could be used to defray costs for tuition and fees, maintenance costs (i.e., room, board, transportation, and personal expenses), or both types of costs (see Table 16). About 73 percent of the programs, 135 of 184, offer awards to defray both categories of costs. Another 47 programs' awards can be used only toward tuition and fee costs. Just two programs' awards must be used to cover maintenance costs. Both are in Oklahoma.

About 34 percent of the programs, 63 of 184, use some measure of merit to establish initial student eligibility for an award (see Table 16). ACT and/or SAT test scores are used by 33 percent (32 of 63) of the "merit-based" programs. About 62 percent use college grades, high school grades, and/or class ranks to determine initial eligibility. Most programs require grades and test scores to determine merit.

Independent Student Criteria

Of the 102 programs in which "independent student" criteria are employed, 78 or 76 percent use the definition provided for federal Title IV aid programs. Most of the other programs use modifications of the federal definition which make the criteria more stringent. Nine states use modifications of the federal definition. They include: California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Washington. New Jersey's applicants must show the ability to support themselves through the availability of revenues equal to $4,000 in addition to proving they meet the federal criteria. Pennsylvania's aid applicants must be veterans, have been out of high school for six years or longer, or demonstrate independence through non-support from parents and an "available resource" test. California requires its applicants to demonstrate independence for three years prior to plus the current year of enrollment.

Program Eligible Institutions

Over 49 percent (91 of 185) of the programs for which respondents identified the types of institutions where their awards could be used were considered "comprehensive." That is, the awards could be used at public and private, two-year and four-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution (see Table 17). Another 17 programs made awards to

students at private colleges and other types of non-public institutions with ten making awards to four-year and two-year college students, two making awards only to four-year college students, and 5 making awards to private college students and students at other types of schools. Another 25 programs made awards exclusively to public institutions' students, with ten serving four-year and two-year public college students, seven serving only four-year college students, and the remainder serving college students and students at some other type of public postsecondary institution. Fifteen programs served only public and private, two-year and four-year college students and 12 served only four-year, public and private college students. Eighteen programs served graduate and/or professional school students in public and private institutions.

Here is a breakdown of the number of programs and states with programs that serve students at each institutional type:

	States	Programs
Four-Year Public	51	156
Four-Year Private	51	149
Two-Year Public	51	131
Two-Year Private	47	115
Public Voc-Tech	36	71
Private Voc-Tech	37	61
Public Nursing	38	73
Private Nursing	38	73

Table 18 shows that 27 states have major grant programs which serve part-time undergraduate students. This continues a trend of recent years toward increasing eligibility for less-than-full-time students. This enhanced access is perhaps a consequence of the increased importance of part-time student attendance to college enrollments in many states. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of recipients of need-based aid who are part-time undergraduates is not growing at any significant pace (see Section V).

Published Application Deadline Dates

Table 19 shows that state-supported grant and scholarship programs have published application deadline dates which range from as early as October, 1986 to as late as January, 1988, for an award for the fall term of 1987-88. These extremes are, however, quite atypical. About one-fourth of the programs (42 of 179 responding programs) have no published deadline dates. Another 11 percent (20 programs) rely on their recipients' institutions to set the application deadline dates. Another 7 percent (13 programs) require receipt of applications before the end of February but a plurality of 27 percent of 48 programs publish a March, 1987 deadline. Another 16 percent (29 programs) have deadlines in April, May, or June, while 15 percent (27 programs) have

deadlines after June, 1987. The approximate median application date for the programs with specific dates is April, 1987.

It should be noted that several programs have different application deadline dates for different types of students; for example, "new" and "renewal" applicants, students attending different types of institutions, or students beginning their study at different times during the academic year. A review of the responses to this survey item reveals a very wide diversity of deadline dates for different programs offered by individual states. The policies for setting deadline dates appear to serve a variety of purposes and program goals.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1987-88 PROGRAM STATISTICS

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Alabama				
Student Assistance Program	43,000	3,200	7.4	$2,260,310
Alabama Student Grant Program	7,750	7,700	99.4	$2,966,828
National Guard Education Assistance Program	600	600	100.0	$200,000
Chiropractic Scholarships	18	18	100.0	$47,500
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	390	225	57.7	$770,000
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	12	12	100.0	$14,400
Alaska				
Student Incentive Grant	600	160	26.7	$240,000
Arizona				
Student Incentive Grant Program	3,750	3,625	96.7	$3,254,000
Arkansas				
Student Assistance Grant	20,761	12,891	62.1	$3,896,284
Governor's Scholars Program	997	361	36.2	$722,000
California				
Cal Grant A	133,447	42,741	32.0	$92,073,000
Cal Grant B	67,996	24,923	36.7	$38,208,000
Cal Grant C	20,925	2,307	11.0	$3,934,383
Bilingual Teacher Grant	281	281	100.0	$1,046,102
Graduate Fellowships	6,298	918	14.6	$3,137,201
Law Enforcement Personnel	16	8	50.0	$14,000
Colorado				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	3,200	N/A	$2,082,450
Student Grants	N/A	10,300	N/A	$7,223,246
Graduate Grants	N/A	700	N/A	$800,640
Undergraduate Merit Awards	N/A	10,700	N/A	$7,080,495
Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	150	N/A	$60,000
National Guard Tuition Assistance	N/A	450	N/A	$222,500
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	6	6	100.0	$14,965
Graduate Fellowship	N/A	675	N/A	$1,052,301
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	N/A	140	N/A	$20,016

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Connecticut				
Scholastic Achievement Grants	7,100	4,700	66.2	$3,100,000
Independent College Student Grant Program	N/A	5,400	N/A	$9,736,891
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	N/A	3,500	N/A	$3,500,000
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	53	20	37.7	$200,000
Delaware				
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	3,870	1,345	34.8	$1,002,502
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1	1	100.0	$714
Diamond State Scholars	541	200	37.0	$200,000
District of Columbia				
Incentive Grants	1,405	787	56.0	$1,106,458
Florida				
Student Assistance Grants	59,993	17,000	28.3	$17,125,545
Tuition Voucher Fund	16,000	15,500	96.9	$15,975,700
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	5,375	3,459	64.4	$3,850,000
Graduate Scholars' Fund	57	50	87.7	$510,000
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	55	50	90.9	$43,500
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	56	24	42.9	$3,200
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	299	238	79.6	$50,951
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	57	53	93.0	$265,000
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	755	625	82.8	$170,731
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	23	18	78.3	$63,550
Student Regent Scholarship	1	1	100.0	$5,000
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	59	7	11.9	$7,000
Georgia				
Student Incentive Grants	32,901	14,300	43.5	$4,933,500
Tuition Equalization Grants	15,000	14,059	93.7	$12,301,225
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	25	20	80.0	$40,000
Governor's Scholarship Program	750	700	93.3	$910,000
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	400	374	93.5	$112,000
Hawaii				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	1,000	N/A	$734,000
Idaho				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	642	N/A	$486,800
State of Idaho Scholarships	N/A	81	N/A	$118,300
Illinois				
Monetary Award Program	339,000	99,000	29.2	$135,400,000

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Indiana				
Higher Education Grants	71,346	32,213	45.2	$45,407,571
Hoosier Scholarships	N/A	815	N/A	$407,500
Iowa				
Scholarship Program	2,244	1,330	59.3	$771,246
Tuition Grant Program	34,000	11,900	35.0	$24,294,765
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	14,000	3,245	23.2	$1,090,873
Science and Math Grants	4,710	3,502	74.4	$799,200
Kansas				
State Scholarships	4,000	1,204	30.1	$1,080,431
Tuition Grants	8,200	3,571	43.5	$4,350,000
Vocational Scholarship Program	100	100	100.0	$25,000
Kentucky				
Incentive Grant Program	50,000	13,375	26.8	$5,884,929
Tuition Grant Program	10,000	5,929	59.3	$6,344,400
Louisiana				
Incentive Grant Program	4,078	3,987	97.8	$1,880,368
T. H. Harris Scholarships	4,100	1,668	40.7	$619,457
High School Rally Scholarships	21	21	100.0	$10,500
Maine				
Incentive Grant Program	13,691	4,200	30.7	$1,422,231
Maryland				
General State Scholarship	28,000	6,800	24.3	$5,176,895
Senatorial Grants	N/A	7,000	N/A	$2,726,000
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	1,000	400	40.0	$200,000
Delegate Scholarships	N/A	265	N/A	$375,840
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	102	102	100.0	$45,000
Professional Scholarships	700	350	50.0	$150,000
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	35	7	20.0	$37,500
Children of Deceased Firemen	4	4	100.0	$2,625
Distinguished Scholar	2,400	1,200	50.0	$1,859,200
Reimbursement of Firemen	300	300	100.0	$135,135
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Educ. Program	150	85	56.7	$205,656
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	100	38	38.0	$60,800
Special Supplemental Grants	25,000	1,400	5.6	$1,000,000

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Massachusetts				
General Scholarships	105,000	52,000	49.5	$56,909,837
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	75	75	100.0	$443,803
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	1,154	724	62.7	$2,776,360
Graduate Student Grant Program	N/A	1,931	N/A	$2,500,000
Honor Scholarships	3,000	650	21.7	$770,000
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	N/A	200	N/A	$300,000
Nursing Graduate Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	$300,000
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	90	90	100.0	$80,000
War Orphans Program	70	65	92.9	$50,000
Part-Time Grants	N/A	7,000	N/A	$4,000,000
Michigan				
Educational Opportunity Grants	N/A	1,700	N/A	$1,000,000
Competitive Scholarships	34,591	23,000	66.5	$25,539,498
Tuition Grants	23,000	18,000	78.3	$42,839,824
Adult Part-Time Grants	N/A	4,400	N/A	$2,000,000
Minnesota				
Scholarship and Grant Program	130,000	66,000	50.8	$60,000,000
Mississippi				
Student Incentive Grants	1,700	1,687	99.2	$1,285,796
Special Nursing	40	40	100.0	$120,000
Teacher Retraining Program	39	39	100.0	$22,000
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman	14	14	100.0	$17,000
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	N/A	42	N/A	$237,450
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	N/A	61	N/A	$144,000
Missouri				
Student Grant Program	43,000	8,300	19.3	$9,835,036
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1,015	916	90.2	$1,833,525
Montana				
Incentive Grants	N/A	980	N/A	$420,000
Nebraska				
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	2,000	N/A	$1,089,108
Nevada				
Student Incentive Grants	500	400	80.0	$400,000
New Hampshire				
Incentive Grant Program	7,737	2,000	25.8	$800,000
Nursing Education Grants	143	100	69.9	$57,000
War Orphans Scholarships	N/A	11	N/A	$10,000
Governor's Scholars Awards	177	177	100.0	$123,900

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
New Jersey				
Tuition Aid Grants	95,500	37,100	38.8	$53,696,000
Garden State Scholarships	95,500	6,925	7.3	$3,954,025
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	9	9	100.0	$28,900
Public Tuition Benefits	27	27	100.0	$33,750
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	N/A	10,441	N/A	$14,825,020
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	N/A	207	N/A	$604,000
Distinguished Scholars Program	7,775	2,700	34.7	$2,700,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	600	130	21.7	$100,000
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	600	400	66.7	$100,000
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	400	100	25.0	$600,000
New Mexico				
Student Incentive Grant	N/A	1,700	N/A	$1,211,300
New York				
Tuition Assistance Program	460,000	310,000	67.4	$381,450,000
Regents College Scholarship Program	N/A	60,000	N/A	$14,956,000
Aid for Part-Time Study	N/A	7,800	N/A	$11,000,000
Regents Nursing Scholarships	N/A	1,800	N/A	$420,000
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	N/A	1,400	N/A	$2,800,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	2,000	900	45.0	$3,000,000
Children of Veterans/Police Officers Firefighter/Correction Officer Awards	N/A	870	N/A	$435,000
Health Services Corps	N/A	385	N/A	$2,700,000
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	N/A	1,850	N/A	$4,672,000
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	N/A	130	N/A	$650,000
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	N/A	200	N/A	$2,500,000
Lehman Fellowships	N/A	90	N/A	$370,000
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	N/A	50	N/A	$500,000
North Carolina				
Student Incentive Grants	9,654	4,719	48.9	$3,298,858
Legislative Tuition Grants	N/A	25,000	N/A	$22,038,200
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	N/A	71	N/A	$732,688
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	N/A	24	N/A	$232,000
North Dakota				
Student Financial Assistance Program	3,700	1,200	32.4	$540,000

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Ohio				
Instructional Grants	125,000	68,000	54.4	$49,400,000
Academic Scholarship	N/A	3,600	N/A	$3,591,000
War Orphans Scholarship	N/A	845	N/A	$1,520,190
Student Choice Grants	30,948	30,948	100.0	$15,527,370
Regents Graduate Professional Fellowships	104	58	57.7	$203,000
Oklahoma				
Tuition Aid Grant	60,000	17,300	28.8	$11,828,176
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	N/A	142	N/A	$165,000
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	26	26	100.0	$23,088
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	24	24	100.0	$47,700
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	21	21	100.0	$126,000
Minority Professional Study Grants	30	30	100.0	$120,000
Oregon				
Need Grant	49,000	14,500	29.6	$9,509,444
Cash Award	49,000	825	1.7	$572,020
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	400	66	16.5	$40,000
Pennsylvania				
State Grant Program	260,830	114,170	43.8	$109,817,000
Rhode Island				
Scholarship and Grant Program	16,000	10,500	65.6	$9,226,083
South Carolina				
Tuition Grant Program	10,000	7,795	78.0	$16,460,008
South Dakota				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	1,730	N/A	$431,208
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	696	N/A	$150,000
Superior Scholar Scholarship	N/A	74	N/A	$90,000
Tennessee				
Student Assistance Awards	43,000	20,000	46.5	$16,500,000
Academic Scholars Program	476	26	5.5	$104,000
Texas				
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	14,100	N/A	$20,072,553
Public Educational SSIG Program	N/A	3,974	N/A	$2,980,500
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	N/A	513	N/A	$469,980
Utah				
Incentive Grants	25,000	1,615	6.5	$1,079,805
Career Teaching Scholarship	N/A	365	N/A	$673,100
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	93	73	78.5	$934,500

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Vermont				
Incentive Grant	12,000	7,934	66.1	$7,762,579
Part-Time Student Grant	2,400	1,426	59.4	$441,936
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1,625	1,025	63.1	$181,491
Virginia				
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	15,000	13,100	87.3	$15,317,000
College Scholarship Assistance Program	N/A	6,000	N/A	$4,419,889
Virginia Scholars Program	1,123	175	15.6	$525,000
Washington				
Need Grant Program	23,000	18,000	78.3	$12,972,888
Assistance to Blind Students	7	4	57.1	$1,500
West Virginia				
Higher Education Grant Program	18,200	6,000	33.0	$5,226,626
Wisconsin				
Tuition Grant Program	12,300	7,600	61.8	$12,154,400
Higher Education Grant Program	90,000	40,000	44.4	$17,618,400
Indian Student Grant	1,050	950	90.5	$1,097,300
Talent Incentive Grant Program	4,000	3,000	75.0	$3,223,389
Handicapped Student Grants	240	75	31.3	$103,500
Minority Student Grant	1,500	500	33.3	$557,500
Puerto Rico				
Student Incentive Grant Program	N/A	3,000	N/A	$1,357,978
Educational Fund	N/A	13,630	N/A	$3,000,000
Legislative Awards	N/A	40,000	N/A	$8,448,450

1.8

TABLE 14

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER
UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITION

State	Response
Alabama	For the first time in six years, the Legislature appropriated funds to match the available federal SSIG funds. The aid program for survivors of police officers and firefighters was transferred to the Commission from the State Department of Education.
Arizona	For the first time, the Arizona Legislature, to meet the new federal requirements, provided state matching funds at the minimum maintenance of effort level of $1,143,000. Institutions have provided $968,000, to yield a total state grant program of $3,254,000 for 1987-88.
Arkansas	We will have to prorate awards for 1987-88.
California	Direction of the Student Aid Commission was assumed by a new Executive Director in 1986. The state budget was extremely tight with the state facing a constitutionally imposed spending limit. While no new dramatic program funding took place, increases to grant maximums survived significant budget vetoes. Administratively, a number of important initiatives were developed and are in various stages of implementation. Eventually, these efforts will significantly automate and streamline the way the agency conducts its business, allowing increased and improved services to the public.
Colorado	Student aid program allocations were reduced by 4% from the 1986-87 levels. This is expected to have a negative impact on approximately 1,500 Colorado residents. As a part of the reductions, the Colorado Teacher Encouragement Program, begun in 1986-87, was eliminated.
Connecticut	Significant increases were appropriated for campus-based aid for Connecticut colleges, but there were no increases in aid for Connecticut residents who attend out-of-state institutions.
Illinois	Received level state funding in 1988 fiscal year because of state funding constraints. Program funding in past years has been approximately 5% to 10% over previous year.
Louisiana	Louisiana implemented the Education Majors (for teachers to be) and the Paul Douglas (same) since last year. It also implemented the PLUS and SLS.
Maine	The Maine statutes state that 30% of the funds be allocated to Maine public institutions.
Maryland	We are now administering 18 different scholarship programs with no increase in program management personnel. We are dealing with Congressional Methodology, the FAF changes, tax law changes affecting verification and need analysis, and preparing to enter a new computer contract for services in July, 1988.

State	Response
Massachusetts	A new indexing system was implemented in 1988 fiscal year to award General Scholarship recipients in a more equitable manner. Based on a student's ability to pay and the type of institution, a scholarship will be calculated from $200 to $3,100. In order to evaluate a student's "ability to pay," the verification has also been instituted as a check and balance system between the schools and the Scholarship Office. Through a combined effort, the goal is to serve the greatest number of needy students.
Michigan	Competitive Scholarship Program opened to part-time students for 1987-88.
Mississippi	Due to a drastic reduction in legislative funding, we will not be able to add any new (entering) students to our programs for the 1987-88 academic year, with the exception of the following programs: Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship, GSL/SLS, Academic Common Market, Special Medical/Nursing, and State Student Incentive Grant. However, the Legislature for the first time, appropriated funds to match SSIG federal allocation.
Missouri	Missouri Grant Program: 1. Fund renewal students first. 2. Fund non-renewal students based on highest financial need. Only able to fund approximately 25% of all eligible Missouri students based on current funding levels.
Montana	Montana's SSIG Program is decentralized. The detail data of the program for the current year is not available at this time.
Nevada	Legislation passed in June, 1987 appropriating $225,000 for the matching funds of SSIG. Of that amount, $21,000 is for administrative costs.
New York	As an entitlement program, the state's Tuition Assistance Program is fully funded in 1987-88. However, it is estimated that the number of recipients and expenditures will decrease. New merit-based programs continue to require service from recipients upon completion of their educational program. This continues the trend begun in New York four years ago.
North Dakota	The 1987 Legislature "defunded" the private college tuition equalization program and moved those funds into the statewide program.
Pennsylvania	Received 10% increase in funding, the largest increase in last decade. This permitted an increase in maximum grant to $1,850 for lower income families, improved program access for middle-income families, and increased the percentage of need covered by the State Grant.
Rhode Island	Two new state legislated programs have been initiated. Unlike our major program, both emphasize academic superiority and are not need based.
Tennessee	Tennessee Student Assistance Awards are based on the Pell Grant SAI and the tuition and fees of the participating institutions.
Texas	The change in SSIG requirements caused us to switch in the public sector from institutional matching to the creation of a state appropriation for public grant matching.

State	Response
Utah	The Utah Board of Regents sets policy and governs the state's nine public tax-supported universities and colleges. Utah operates a decentralized financial aid system. Not unlike other states, Utah continues to experience fiscal frustration. Beginning 1987-88, 444 positions were eliminated and all academic programs were reviewed and duplication eliminated within the public higher education system.
Virginia	Financial aid is a major focus for 1988-90 budget session. Council currently completing a study with recommendations for the Governor and General Assembly.
Washington	By appropriations act budget proviso, single parents with dependent children are to be given priority in awarding state grant funds.
West Virginia	For the past four years, level funding combined with increased tuition and fee costs resulted in a decline in the number of assisted students. About 1,000 fewer grants will be offered during 1987-88 than in 1985-86.
Puerto Rico	These programs are operated on a decentralized basis. The Puerto Rico Council assigns block amounts to higher education institutions, both public and private. The institutions determine student's need, award individual aid, pay the student, perform all record keeping functions, and submit performance report to the Council.

TABLE 15

PROGRAM INITIATION AND AVERAGE AWARDS

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Alabama					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,500	$771	$300	$2,500
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600	$380	$88	$516
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1983	$1,000	$420	$25	$1,000
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	$4,500	$1,800	$4,800
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996	$2,900	$666	$3,996
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	1987	$2,400	$1,200	$650	$1,650
Alaska					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$1,500	$1,378	$500	$1,500
Arizona					
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,500	$900	$100	$2,500
Arkansas					
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$500	$302	$165	$412
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000	$2,000		
California					
Cal Grant A	1956	$4,370	$2,057	$277	$4,370
Cal Grant B	1969	$5,460	$1,440	$300	$5,460
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	$1,705	$200	$2,890
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$4,045	$3,723	$300	$4,045
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	$3,417	$246	$6,490
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	$1,500	$150	$1,500
Colorado					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	$650	$0	$2,500
Student Grants	1971	$2,000	$700	$0	$2,000
Graduate Grants	1971	$4,000	$1,200	$0	$4,000
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	tuition & fees (approx. $1,500)	$700	$0	tuition & fees
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$590	$590		$590
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	75% of in-state tuition (approx. $1,050)	$550		
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	tuition	$2,600		tuition

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Graduate Fellowship	1971	$6,500	$5,000		tuition plus $5,000
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	1971		$150	$0	tuition
Connecticut					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	1987-88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent College Student Grant Program	1976	$4,900	$2,100	$300	$4,900
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981-82	$2,000	$845	$300	$1,500
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984-85	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Delaware					
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$1,000	$745	$300	$800
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1974	full tuition	$714	$714	$714
District of Columbia					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$1,100	$400	$1,500
Florida					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,200	$1,000	$200	$1,200
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	unlimited; recommended by each tribe	N/A	determined by tribe	
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,100	$1,000		$1,100
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1981	$1,500	$1,113	$1,000	$1,500
Graduate Scholars' Fund	1986-87	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	1941	$1,200	tuition & fees		
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150	$150	$150	$150
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships		$2,400	$214	$86	$1,000
Regent Scholarship		$5,000	$5,000		
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$5,000	$5,000		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983-84	$702	$273	$20	$702
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	1987-88	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Georgia					
Student Incentive Grants	1974-75	$450	$345	$150	$450
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972-73	$1,312	$875		
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972-73	$3,000	$2,000		
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985-86	$2,016	$1,300	$1	$1,344
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977-78	$400	$300		

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Hawaii					
Student Incentive Grants	1980	$2,500	$1,050	$400	$1,200
Idaho					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	$500	$150	$2,000
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$1,500	$1,500		$1,500
Illinois					
Monetary Award Program	1958-59	$3,100	$1,360	$300	$3,100
Indiana					
Higher Education Grants	1981	$3,605	$1,409	$200	$3,605
Hoosier Scholarships	1981	$500	$500	$500	$500
Iowa					
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	$580	$200	$600
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,350	$2,043	$200	$2,350
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	$336	$200	$450
Science and Math Grants	1983	$500	$223	$200	$230
Kansas					
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	$700	$50	$1,000
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,270	$1,270	$200	$1,270
Vocational Scholarship Program	1987	$500	$250	$50	$500
Kentucky					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$500	$440	$250/sem	$500/yr
Tuition Grant Program	1975-76	$1,200	$1,070	$200	$1,200
Louisiana					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	$700	$100	$2,500
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1940	$350/yr	$150/sem	$100	$150
High School Rally Scholarships	1971	$500	$500	$206	$250
Maine					
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	$530	$230	$430
Maryland					
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,500	$770	$200	$2,000
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$2,000	$390	$200	$2,000
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	1979	$1,500	$500	$200	$1,500
Delegate Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,600	$1,418	$200	$1,600
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	Prior to 1970	$500	$425	$200	$500
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	$500	$200	$1,000
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	1977	$7,500	$7,500		
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	$500	$200	$1,000
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$1,600	1,600	$1,600	$1,600
Reimbursement of Firemen	1971	$1,500	$300	$200	$1,500

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program	1984	tuition	$2,500	$1,600	$5,200
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	1984	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600	$1,600
Special Supplemental Grants	1987	$2,000	$714	$200	$2,000
Massachusetts					
General Scholarships	1957	$3,100	$1,094	$200	$3,100
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	1971	no limit	$5,917	$530	$9,420
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	1958	$5,800	$3,834	$200	$5,800
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$4,000	$1,294	$100	$2,000 public $4,000 private
Honor Scholarships	1967	$1,296	$1,184	$936	$1,296
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	1966	$1,296	$888	$708	$1,296
War Orphans Program	1966	$750	$750	$375	$750
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	1985	$2,000	$1,500	$1,000	$2,000
Nursing Graduate Grant	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Part-Time Grants	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan					
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$2,400	$1,412	$100	$1,200 public $2,400 private
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,400	$2,311	$100	$2,400
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota					
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968-69	$4,430	$1,200	$100	$4,430
Mississippi					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$660	$200	$1,500
Special Nursing	1983	$3,000	$6,000	$1,500	$6,000
Teacher Retraining Program	1983	$1,000	$1,500	$250	$3,000
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen	1942	$6,000	$2,500	$600	$4,000
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	1942	$7,250	$5,250	$4,000	$7,250
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	1942	Unknown	$1,800	$1,700	$5,000
Missouri					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	$1,250	$100	$1,500
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1987-88	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
Montana					
Student Incentive Grants	1976-77	$600	$400	$100	$600
Nebraska					
Incentive Grants	1974-75	$2,000	$274	$50	$1,000
Nevada					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000		$100	$2,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
New Hampshire					
Incentive Program	1976	$900		$350	$900
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$200		$600	
War Orphans Scholarships	1943				
Governor's Scholars Awards	1986	$700	$700	$700	$700
New Jersey					
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$3,000	$1,447	$200	$3,000
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$1,000	$571	$200	$1,000
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,950	$918	$200	$1,950
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	$2,918	$200	$4,000
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$2,364	$1,250	$375	$2,364
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	1975	tuition charged by an in-state institution	$3,211	$375	$12,550
Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1985	$2,130	$769	$375	$2,130
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1977	$400	$250	$200	$400
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1977	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
New Mexico					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$2,000	$500	$200	$750
New York					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,850	$1,230	$100	$2,850
Regents College Scholarship Program	1913	$250	$250	$250	$250
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	N/A	$100	$2,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$1,000 per semester	$1,000	tuition	$1,000 per semester
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1954	$250	$250	$250	$250
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$2,000	$2,000	cost of attendance	$2,000
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000	$7,013	cost of attendance	$15,000
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	1984	$3,000	$2,525	$300	$3,000
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$5,000	$5,000	$1,000	$5,000
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$10,000	$10,000	$1,000	$10,000
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000	$4,111	$4,000	$5,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/Firefighters/Correction Officer Awards	Veterans 1936 Police 1982 Firefighters 1983 Correction 1987	$450	$450	$450	$450
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	1987	tuition	N/A	tuition	tuition
North Carolina					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$670	$200	$1,500
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,050	$1,050		
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	tuition & fees plus a $5,000 stipend	$10,320		
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	tuition, fees, equipment, and supplies plus a $5,000 stipend	$9,000	$6,700	$11,000
North Dakota					
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	$450	$450	$450
Ohio					
Instructional Grants	1970-71	$3,006	$911	$198	$3,006
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	$1,572 (private) tuition&fees (public)	$1,572 (private) tuition&fees (public)	$1,572 (private) tuition&fees (public)	$1,572 (private) tuition&fees (public)
Student Choice Grants	1984-85	$540	$540	N/A	N/A
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship	1987	$3,500	$3,500	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma					
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	$684	$50	$1,000
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500	N/A	$500	$1,500
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$1,000	$888		$1,000
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$2,000	$1,988	$1,700	$2,000
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Oregon					
Need Grant	1971	$1,610	$731	$204	$1,610
Cash Award	1961	$756	$714	$756	$756
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	1986	$1,000	$600	$200	$1,000
Pennsylvania					
State Grant Program	1966	$1,850	$1,098	$100	$1,850

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-88	Awards Range From: Low	High
Rhode Island					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,500	$750	$250	$1,500
South Carolina					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	N/A	N/A	$0	$3,000
South Dakota					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	$600	$100	$600
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	$250	$100	$250
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$3,000	$3,000		$1,200
Tennessee					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,194	$653	$54	$1,194
Academic Scholars Program	1986	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Texas					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971-72	$1,880	$1,307	$100	$1,880
Public Educational SSIG Program	1975-76	$2,500	$750	$100	$2,500
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981-82	$1,000	$915	$500	$1,000
Utah					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,500	$700	$30	$2,500
Career Teaching Scholarship	1985	$4,330	$1,200	$848	$4,330
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	$16,300	$12,800	$6,200	$16,300
Vermont					
Incentive Grants	1965	$3,050	$1,065	$200	$3,050
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$2,290	$388	$150	$2,290
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$350	$177	$35	$350
Virginia					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$1,000	$750	$400	$1,000
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,250	$1,250	$1,250	$1,250
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
Washington					
Need Grant Program	1970	$900	$700	$900	$900
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$600	$375		
West Virginia					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,834 in-state private $986 in-state public $600 out-of-state	$923	$375	$1,834
Wisconsin					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,174	$1,599	$250	$2,174
Higher Education Grant Program	1973	$1,800	$522	$250	$1,228
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	$1,155	$1	$1,800

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1987-88	Average Award 1987-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1971	$1,800	$1,074	$250	$1,800
Minority Student Grant	1986	$2,500	$1,114	$1	$2,500
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	$1,380	$1	$1,800
Puerto Rico					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$2,000	$200	$75	$500
Educational Fund	1969	N/A	$250	$150	$700
Legislative Awards	1955	N/A	$200	$50	$1,000

TABLE 16

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Data Utilization Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Alabama							
Student Assistance Pgm.	UM		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
National Guard Educ. Asst.						T	N
Emergency Secondary Educ. Scholarship Program		O				B	
Student Grant Program						B	N
Chiropractic Scholarships	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Pgm.						T	
Alaska							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		C,S	N	Y	B	F
Arizona							
Incentive Grant Program	O		A,C,F,O	N	Y	B	N
Arkansas							
Student Assistance Grant	UM	HS	A	N	N	B	F
Governor's Scholars P m.		A,S,HS,O				B	N
California							
Cal Grant A	U	S*,HS,O	S	Y	Y	T	O
Cal Grant B	U	HS,O	S	Y	Y	B	O
Cal Grant C	U	HS*,CR*	S	Y	Y	B	O
Bilingual Teacher Grant	U		S	Y	Y	B	O
Graduate Fellowship	U	O	S	N	N	T	O
Law Enforcement Personnel	U		S	Y	Y	B	O
Colorado							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C,F,O	Y	Y	B	F
Student Grants	UM		A,C,O	Y	Y	B	F
Graduate Grants	UM		A,C,O	N	N	B	F
Undergrad. Merit Awards		O				B	F
Veterans Tuition Assistance						T	N
National Guard Tuition Asst.						T	N
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Asst.						T	F
Graduate Fellowship		O				B	N
Extended Studies Tuition Grant	UM		A,C,O	N	N	T	F

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Connecticut							
Scholastic Achievement Grants	UM	S,HS	C	N	N	B	F,O
Independent College Student Grant Program	O		O			B	O
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	O		O	Y		B	N
High Tech. Grad. Scholarships		O				B	F
Delaware							
Diamond State Scholars		A,S,HS				B	N
Postsecondary Scholarships	U		A,C,G	Y	Y	B	F
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police						T	N
District of Columbia							
Incentive Grants	G,P,UM		A,C,F,G	Y	N	B	F
Florida							
Student Assistance Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	UM		A,C	N	N	B	N
Tuition Voucher Fund						T	F
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund		A,S,HS				B	N
Graduate Scholars' Fund		O				B	N
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans						T	N
Confederate Memorial Schlrshps						B	N
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships		O				T	N
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program		O				T	N
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships		A,S,HS,CR,O				B	N
Regents Scholarships		O				B	
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship						B	

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Data Utilization Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Georgia							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Tuition Equalization Grants						B	N
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants						B	N
Governor's Scholarship Pgm.		S,HS,O				B	N
North Georgia Colg/ROTC Grants						B	N
Hawaii							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		C	Y	Y	T	F
Idaho							
Student Incentive Grants	O		C	N	N	T	F
State of Idaho Scholarship		A				B	
Illinois							
Monetary Award Program	U		A,C,F,O	N	Y	T	F
Indiana							
Higher Education Grants	U		C	N	N	T	F
Hoosier Scholarships		HS,CR				B	
Iowa							
Scholarship Program	UM	A,HS	A,C	N	N	T	F
Tuition Grant Program	UM		A,C	N	Y	T	F
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	UM		A,C	N	N	T	F
Science and Math Grants		O				B	N
Kansas							
State Scholarships	UM	A	A	N	Y	B	F
Tuition Grants	UM		A	Y	Y	T	F
Vocational Scholarship Pgm.		O				B	N
Kentucky							
Student Incentive Grant Pgm.	U		C,O	Y	N	B	F
Tuition Grant Program	U,O		C,O	Y	Y	B	F
Louisiana							
Incentive Grants	UM,P	A,S,HS,O	A,C,F,S	Y	Y	B	F
T. H. Harris Scholarships		HS,O				B	N
High School Rally Schlrshps		O				B	N

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Maine							
Incentive Grant Program	U		C	Y	Y	B	F
Maryland							
General State Scholarships	U		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Senatorial Grants	U		A,C,F,S	N	N	B	F
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships	U		A,C,F,S	Y	Y	T	F
Delegate Scholarships						B	
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Pgm.						T	F
Professional Scholarships	U		A,C,F,S	N	N	B	F
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	U,S,G		A,C,F,S	N	N	B	F
Children of Deceased Firemen	UM,S		A,C,S	N	N	T	N
Distinguished Scholar		A,S,HS				B	N
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program		HS				B	F
Reimbursement of Firemen						T	N
Special Supplemental Grants	U		A,C,F,S	Y	Y	B	F
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar		A,S,HS				B	N
Massachusetts							
General Scholarships	U		C	Y	N	B	F
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	UM		C	Y	N	B	F
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship Program	U		C		N	B	F
Graduate Student Grant Pgm.	O		C	N	N		O
Honor Scholarships		S				B	N
Fire/Police/Corrections Pgm.						B	N
War Orphans Program						B	N
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	UM	CR,O	C	N	N	B	N
Nursing Graduate Grant						B	
Part-Time Grants	UM		C	Y	N	B	O

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Michigan							
Competitive Scholarship	U	A	A,C	N	N	T	F
Tuition Grants	U		A,C	N	N	T	F
Educ. Opportunity Grants			A,C,F			B	F
Adult Part-Time Grants	UM,F		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
Minnesota							
Scholarship and Grant Pgm.	UM		A	N	Y	B	F
Mississippi							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	N
Special Nursing	UM	O	A,C	Y	N	B	N
Teacher Retraining Program						B	
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen						T	N
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program						B	N
Graduate and Professional Scholarships						B	N
Missouri							
Student Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Higher Education Academic Scholarships		A,S				B	N
Montana							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Nebraska							
Incentive Grants						B	O
Nevada							
Student Incentive Grants	UM,F		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
New Hampshire							
Incentive Grants	F	HS	C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Nursing Education Grants	U		C,F,S	N	N	B	N
War Orphans Scholarships						B	N
Governor's Scholars Awards		HS				B	N

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
New Jersey							
Tuition Aid Grants	U		C,O	Y	N	T	F,O
Garden State Scholarships	U	S,HS,O	C,O	Y	N	B	F,O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Undergrad.	UM		C,O	Y	N	T	F,O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Graduate	G,O		C,O	N	N	T	F,O
Public Tuition Benefits						B	N
POW/MIA Tuition Grant						B	N
Distinguished Scholars Pgm.		A,S,HS,O				B	N
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program						B	N
Veterans Tuition Credit Pgm.						B	N
Garden State Graduate Fellowship		CR,O				B	N
New Mexico							
Student Incentive Grant				N	N		F
New York							
Tuition Assistance Program	S		S	N	N	T	O
Regents Colg. Scholar. Pgm.		A,S				B	N
Aid for Part-Time Study	O		S	Y	N	T	O
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance						T	N
Regents Nursing Scholarships		A,S				B	N
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence		A,S				B	N
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officer Awards						B	N
Health Services Corps		O				B	N
Empire State Challenger Scholarships		O				B	N
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships						B	O
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships						B	
Lehman Fellowships		O				B	N
Transit Corps of Engineers Pgm.		O				T	N

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North Carolina							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Legislative Tuition Grants						B	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	UM,G	CR,O	A,C,G	N		B	F
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	UM	A,S,CR,O	A,C,G	N	N	B	F
North Dakota							
Student Financial Assistance Program	UM		A	Y	Y	B	F
Ohio							
Instructional Grants	O		S	N	N	T	O
Academic Scholarship		A,HS				B	N
War Orphan Scholarship						T	N
Student Choice Grants						T	N
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships		CR,O				B	N
Oklahoma							
Tuition Aid Grant	S		A,C	N	N	T	F
Future Teacher Scholarships		A,O				B	N
Bill Willis Scholarship Pgm.	S		A,C	N	N	B	N
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program		O				B	N
Minority Doctoral Study Grants		CR				M	N
Minority Professional Study Grants		CR,O				M	N
Oregon							
Need Grant	U		C	N	N	B	F
Cash Award	U	A,S,HS	C	Y	N	B	F
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	U		C	N	N	B	F
Pennsylvania							
State Grant Program	S		S	Y	Y	B	O
Rhode Island							
Scholarship and Grant Pgm.	U	S	C	N	Y	B	F
South Carolina							
Tuition Grant Program	S	A,S,HS	S	Y	Y	T	F

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Data Utilization Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
South Dakota							
Student Incentive Grant	P		F	Y	Y	B	F
Tuition Equalization Grant	P		F	Y	Y	B	F
Superior Scholar Scholarship		O				B	N
Tennessee							
Student Assistance Awards	P		A,C	Y	N	B	F
Academic Scholars Program		A,S,HS,O				B	N
Texas							
Tuition Equalization Grants	UM,P,S		A,C,F,S	N	N	B	F
Texas Public Educational SSIG	UM,P		A,C,F	N	N	B	F
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	UM,P	A,S,HS	A,C	N	Y	B	N
Utah							
Incentive Grants	UM,P		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Career Teaching Scholarships		A,S,HS,CR,O				B	N
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education		CR				T	N
Vermont							
Incentive Grant	U		A,C	Y	Y	B	O
Part-Time Student Grant	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	O
Non-Degree Student Grant	U		S	N	N	T	O
Virginia							
College Scholarship Assistance Program	UM,O		O	N	Y	B	F
Tuition Assistance Grant Program						T	N
Virginia Scholars Program		A,S,HS,CR,O				B	N
Washington							
Need Grant Program	U		C	Y	N	B	O
Assistance to Blind Students	UM		C	N	N		F
West Virginia							
Higher Education Grant Pgm.	UM	A,S,HS,O	C	N	Y	T	F

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State Systen UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM G=GAPSFAS O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form G=GAPSFAS Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Data Utilization Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No	Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
Wisconsin							
Tuition Grant Program	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Higher Education Grant Pgm.	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Indian Student Grant	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Minority Student Grant	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Talent Incentive Grant Pgm.	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Handicapped Student Grants	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Puerto Rico							
Student Incentive Grant	P		F	Y	Y	T	F
Educational Fund	P		F	Y	Y	T	F
Legislative Awards	P		F	Y		T	F

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 16

NEED ANALYSIS - OTHER CRITERIA

Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	Any federally approved methodology.
Connecticut	
Independent College Student Grant Program	Any federally approved methodology.
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	Policy will vary among institutions.
Idaho	
Student Incentive Grants	Policy will vary among institutions.
Kentucky	
Tuition Grant Program	Kentucky Tuition Grant need equals total cost of education (tuition and fees plus low room rate plus high board rate) minus the sum of the expected family contribution, Pell Grant, and SSIG not to exceed $1,200.
Massachusetts	
Graduate Student Grant	Determined by participating colleges.
New Jersey	
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	Determined by participating colleges.
New York	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tuition minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Eligibility is determined by family income and family size.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	Last resort grants based on unmet need where unmet need equals (cost of attendance) minus (UM expected family contribution) minus all other aid received.

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Alabama	
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	"B" average in area of certification.
Arkansas	
Governor's Scholars Program	School and community leadership; work experience.
California	
Cal Grant A	S* - SAT scores are considered when GPA is unavailable. O - College grades for college sophomore and junior initial applicants.
Cal Grant B	College GPA.
Cal Grant C	HS*,CR* - After need has been established, GPA is used along with other information (such as vocational choice, work experience, teacher recommendations, etc.), each with a range of points possible, to determine a composite score by which recipients are selected.

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

California (cont.)	
Graduate Fellowship	DAT, GMAT, GRE, LSAT, MCAT, college GPA.
Colorado	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	Institutions develop their own definition of talent and merit.
Graduate Fellowship	Defined by institution.
Connecticut	
High Technology Graduate Scholarships	College grades.
Florida	
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	Essay, extracurricular activities.
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	Receive a course grade of "B" or better or satisfactory if taken on a pass/fail basis.
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	Courses must be completed with a "B" or better grade.
Regents Scholarships	College GPA.
Graduate Scholars' Fund	GRE, other graduate admissions test, college GPA cumulative for last two years, major area must be within approved disciplines.
Georgia	
Governor's Scholarship Program	Must be selected by the State Department of Education as a Georgia Scholar.
Iowa	
Science and Math Grants	Completion of 8 units of science and math with 4 units being advanced math, chemistry, or physics.
Kansas	
Vocational Scholarship Program	Vocational examination.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grants	GED scores.
T. H. Harris Scholarships	Semester-by-semester college grades.
High School Rally Scholarships	Statewide competitive exams.
Massachusetts	
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	3.0 GPA.
Mississippi	
Special Nursing	National League for Nursing exam.
New Jersey	
Garden State Scholarships	Top 10% of graduating class regardless of test scores; college grade point average of 3.6 on a 4.0 grading scale; and student must not have attended high school for a period of at least two years prior to entering college.
Distinguished Scholars Program	Selected first or second by secondary school.
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	Graduate record examination scores, transcript of undergraduate grades; and anticipated field of study. Also, two faculty appraisals assessing the student's abilities and potential.

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

New York	
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	Academic record and references are reviewed by an independent panel.
Health Services Corps	Academic achievement, work experience, and demonstrated interest in working with institutionalized populations.
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	Academic achievement, interest in career with transit authority.
Lehman Fellowships	Academic record and references are reviewed by an independent panel.
North Carolina	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	College grades, interviews, estimated potential for practice service in North Carolina. Program emphasis is recruitment of minorities.
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	DAT, undergraduate academic record, interviews, faculty recommendations, likelihood of practice in North Carolina, member of a minority.
Ohio	
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	Graduate or professional school entrance examination scores; undergraduate grades, essay, rank in class, and campus interview.
Oklahoma	
Future Teacher Scholarships	Cumulative grade point average.
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	Recommendation by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners.
Minority Professional Study Grants	DAT and MCAT.
South Dakota	
Superior Scholar Scholarship	PSAT/NMSQT
Tennessee	
Academic Scholars Program	High school subjects taken and demonstrated leadership.
Utah	
Career Teaching Scholarships	Statewide competition.
Virginia	
Virginia Scholars Program	Achievement, strength of college preparation, leadership, etc.
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	High school grade point average and test scores (ACT or SAT) are utilized for prefreshmen. College filers must maintain an overall 2.0 GPA. Renewal recipients must also successfully complete 24 hours during the period awarded.

NEED ANALYSIS DOCUMENTS - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	Any approved by U.S.D.E.

NEED ANALYSIS DOCUMENTS - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Colorado	
Student Incentive Grants Student Grants Extended Studies Tuition Grants Graduate Grants	Institutions choose their own need analysis form.
Connecticut	
Independent College Student Grant Program Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	Depends upon institutional policy.
Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	AFSSA, state-developed MDE form.
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grant Program Tuition Grant Program	Kentucky's version of the CSS Financial Aid Form.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad. Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	C,O - Modified for New Jersey's student aid programs.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	Any other approved form for Title IV.

INDEPENDENT STUDENT CRITERIA - OTHER CRITERIA

California	
Cal Grant A Cal Grant B Cal Grant C Bilingual Teacher Grant Law Enforcement Personnel Graduate Fellowship	Prior three years plus current year of complete independence.
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	If a recipient comes into the program as a dependent, he remains a dependent.
Independent College Student Grant Program	Will vary by institution.
Massachusetts	
Part-Time Grants Graduate Student Grant	Determined by participating colleges.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Institutional discretion.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad. Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	Federal rules, plus applicants must show ability to support themselves through resources equal to at least $4,000.

INDEPENDENT STUDENT CRITERIA - OTHER CRITERIA

New York	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tax dependency in the prior tax year only.
Tuition Assistance Program	Students age 35 or older. Students under 35 who have not been claimed as a tax dependent for two years and have neither lived with their parents or received more than $750 yearly from their parents for three years. Also, students under 22 years of age must prove extraordinary circumstances.
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	Independence must be proved for calendar year prior to the academic year of the award.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Did or will student live with parent in 1986, 1987, or 1988; did or will student receive financial assistance from parent in 1986, 1987, or 1988; did or will parent claim student as U.S. income tax exemption in 1986, 1987, or 1988.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	Veteran or out of high school six years or more, or an orphan, a ward of the court, or where the parents' whereabouts are unknown, or demonstration of independence through nonsupport from parents and available resource test.
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Part-Time Student Grant Non-Degree Student Grant	In 1985, 1986, and 1987, applicant cannot have lived with parents for more than six weeks, received more than $750 in cash or kind from parents, or been claimed on parents' tax return.
Washington	
Need Grant Program	Student must not have been claimed as an exemption for federal income tax purposes, must not have received more than $750 in cash or kind during prior or projected year, must not have lived at home except for occasional vacation periods. These limitations must have been met for the calendar year for which the aid is sought and the prior calendar year.

TABLE 17

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Alabama									O*
Chiropractic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Assistance Program		I		I					
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I				
National Guard Education Assistance Prog.	I	I							
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholarship Prog.			I		I		I		
Police Officer's and Firefigher's Survivor's Educ. Assistance Program									
Alaska	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Incentive Grant Program									
Arizona	I	I	I	I		I			
Incentive Grant Program									
Arkansas	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I					
Governor's Scholars Program									
California	I	I		I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant A	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I						
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I					I	I	I*
Graduate Fellowships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Law Enforcement Personnel									
Colorado	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Student Grants	I	I							
Graduate Grants	I	I	I		I	I			
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I		I		I				
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	I	I							
Graduate Fellowship	I								
Extended Studies Tuition Grant									

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Prog.		I		I					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	I		I						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Prog.	I	I							
Delaware									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B	B				
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	B*
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Florida									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I					
Graduate Scholars' Fund									I*
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship									I*
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	B*	B*	B*					B*
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Regents Scholarships	I								
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					O*
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants									I*
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I			

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	I*
Indiana									
Higher Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Hoosier Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Science and Math Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Kansas									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I					I*
Vocational Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Kentucky									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			I*
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Louisiana									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I		I						
High School Rally Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I		
Maine									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Maryland									
General State Scholarship	B	B	B	B			B		
Senatorial Grants	B	B	B	O			B	O	
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships						I			
Delegate Scholarships	B	B	B	B			I	I	
Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program	B	B	B	B					
Professional Scholarships							I		I*
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships									I*
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I			I	I		
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					
Reimbursement of Firemen	I	I	I						I*
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program	I	I	I						
Special Supplemental Grants	I	I	I						
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I**	B*	B*	
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	B	B	B	B		I	B	B	
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship									B*
Graduate Student Grant Program									I*
Honor Scholarships	I								
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	I		I						
War Orphans Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	I	I							
Nursing Graduate Grants									I*
Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Michigan									
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	
Special Nursing	I	I							
Teacher Retraining Program	I	I	I	I					
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen	I		I						
Southern Regional Educ. Board Program	O	O							
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	O	O							
Missouri									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Montana									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
New Hampshire									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Nursing Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
War Orphans Scholarships	B	O	O	O	B	O	B	O	
Governor's Scholars Awards	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I					I*
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I					I*
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I	I							
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	I	I	I	I					I*
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					I*
Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
New York									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*,O*
Regent College Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I*			I**
Regents Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/ Firefighters/Correction Officers Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B			B	B	B*
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	I	I							
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I							I*
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	I	I							
North Carolina									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I	I							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I								

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
North Dakota									
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	B*	B*	B*			B*		B*	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I					I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships									I*
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I	I							I*
Minority Professional Study Grants	I								I*
Oregon									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I				I	I	
Barber and Hairdresser Grants						I*			
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	O*
Rhode Island									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I		I		I	
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tennessee									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Utah									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
Career Teaching Scholarship	I		I						
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	O	O							
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Virginia									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Washington									
Need Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*
West Virginia									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B*	
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B				
Minority Student Grant		I		I	I				
Wyoming									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Educational Fund	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

Alabama		
Chiropractic Scholarships	O*	- Chiropractic colleges.
Alaska		
Incentive Grant	B*	- Any nationally or regionally accredited institution.
California		
Cal Grant A	I*	- Programs must be at least 2 years in length or minimum of 1800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I*	- Accredited graduate/professional institutions in California.
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	- Out-of-state - Only in reciprocal states.
Delaware		
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	B*	- Out-of-state only when program is unavailable at a Delaware institution.
Florida		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	- Courses taken by Florida teachers must be required for teacher certification in Florida or for a masters or higher degree in a critical teacher shortage subject area.
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I*	- Public and private Florida colleges offering master's level and above degrees approved in high technology and industry areas.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I*	- Law schools of University of Florida and Florida State University.
Georgia		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Other hospital programs of study.
Tuition Equalization Grants	O*	- Four-year public colleges within 50 miles of Georgia.
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*	- Only at North Georgia College (4 year public).
Illinois		
Monetary Award Program	I*	- Hospital school programs of Rad. Tech, Med. Tech, etc.
Iowa		
Tuition Grants	I*	- Business and Bible Colleges.
Scholarship Program	I*	- Business and Bible colleges.
Kansas		
State Scholarships	I*	- Municipal campuses.
Tuition Grants	I*	- Business/Proprietary college.
Kentucky		
Incentive Grant Program	I*	- Proprietary/Private Business/Trade/Technical Schools.
Maryland		
Professional Scholarships	I*	- Professional graduate schools.
Family Practice Medicine Scholarships	I*	- Professional schools.
Reimbursement of Firemen	I*	- Graduate schools.

Massachusetts		
General Scholarships	B*	- Out-of-state must be in states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts.
	I*	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition; one year in length.
	I**	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition; one or more years in length.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	B*	- Professionally approved graduate schools of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine or osteopathic medicine.
Graduate Student Grants	I*	- Graduate schools.
Nursing Graduate Grants	I*	- Independent schools that have a Master of Science in nursing program.
Minnesota		
Scholarship and Grant Program	I*	- Any school that has been accepted as eligible which means the school is in Minnesota, is licensed or accredited and has a course which runs at least 300 clock hours or 10 weeks.
Mississippi		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Pell eligibility of institution required and institution must be non-profit.
Montana		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Tribally controlled community colleges.
New Hampshire		
Incentive Program	O*	- Out-of-state awards may be used only at institutions accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.
Nursing Education Grants	O*	- For graduate level study only.
New Jersey		
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships MIA/POW Tuition Grants Public Tuition Benefits Distinguished Scholars Program Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I*	- Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B*	- Any course of study which is accepted for veteran's educational assistance pursuant to federal law.
New York		
Aid for Part-Time Study	I*	- Degree-granting institutions only.
Tuition Assistance Program	I*	- Registered business schools.
	O*	- 6 out-of-state medical programs.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I*	- Degree-granting institutions.
	I**	- Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans/Police Officers/Firefighters/Correction Officers Awards	I*	- Registered business schools.
Health Services Corps	B*	- Degree-granting institutions only.
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I*	- Medical and dental schools.
Ohio		
Instructional Grants	B*	- Awards may be used at comparable institutions in Pennsylvania only.
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	I*	- Eligible Ohio graduate or professional schools.

Oklahoma		
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O*	- Out-of-state chiropractic schools
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I*	- Selected professional schools.
Minority Professional Study Grants	I*	- Selected professional schools.
Oregon		
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	I*	- Restricted to licensed schools of barbering, hair design, cosmetology and manicure.
Pennsylvania		
State Grant Program	O*	- Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
Vermont		
Incentive Grant	O*	- Accredited foreign schools.
Part-time Student Grant	O*	- Accredited foreign schools.
Non-Degree Student Grant	B*	- Adult Vocational Education.
Washington		
Need Grant Program	B*	- Out-of-state eligible only if encompassed by a reciprocity agreement at specific institutions in Idaho and Oregon.
	I*	- Any institution of higher education accredited by NASC, NATTS, AICS, or NCACAS.
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	- Limited to educational institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.

TABLE 18

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
FOR NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS ONLY

Y = Eligible, N = Not Eligible, 0 = None in State, Blank = No Response to Item
P = Pell Eligibility of Institution Required, R = Reserve If Funds Available

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Alabama																									
Student Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Alaska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	N	Y	Y
Arizona																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
California																									
Cal Grant A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant B	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Colorado																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Extended Studies Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technica	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Connecticut																									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Independent College Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Delaware																									
Postsecondary Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
District of Columbia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Florida																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y					Y	N	Y	Y
Georgia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hawaii																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Idaho																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N					Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois																									
Monetary Award Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Indiana																									
Higher Education Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Iowa																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kansas																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Kentucky																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Louisiana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maine																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Maryland																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Senatorial Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Jack F. Tolbert Scholarship	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Children of Deceased Firemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Special Supplemental Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Massachusetts																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Michigan																									
Competitive Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Adult Part-Time Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technica	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Minnesota																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mississippi																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Special Nursing	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Missouri																									
Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Montana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Nebraska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N		
Nevada																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y																					
New Hampshire																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Nursing Education Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Jersey																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Garden State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New York																									
Tuition Assistance Program	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Aid for Part-Time Study	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
North Carolina																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Presence Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
American Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
North Dakota																									
Student Financial Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Ohio																									
Instructional Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oklahoma																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oregon																									
Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cash Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania																									
State Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Rhode Island																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Carolina																									
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Dakota																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee																									
Student Assistance Awards	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1987 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Texas																									
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Educational SSIG Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Utah																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N									
Vermont																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Student Grants	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Non-Degree Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Virginia																									
College Scholarship Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Washington																									
State Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
West Virginia																									
Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wisconsin																									
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Higher Education Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indian Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Handicapped Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Talent Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Puerto Rico																									
Student Incentive Grants									Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N									
Educational Funds									Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N									
Legislative Awards									Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N									

TABLE 19

PUBLISHED APPLICATION DEADLINE DATES

State/Program	Response
Alabama	
Student Assistance Program	September 21, 1987; January 8, 1988; March 30, 1988
Student Grant Program	September 15, 1987; January 15, 1988; February 15, 1988; April 15, 1988
Chiropractic Scholarships	August 1, 1987
National Guard Ed. Assist. Program	August 1, 1988
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	Priority date - June 1.
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	None
Alaska	
Incentive Grants	May 31, 1987
Arizona	
Incentive Grants	Applications may be submitted and awards made anytime from August 1 through the following June 30 at financial aid officer discretion.
Arkansas	
Student Assistance Grant	July 1, 1987
Governor's Scholars Program	February 1, 1987
California	
Cal Grant A Cal Grant B Cal Grant C Bilingual Teacher Grant Graduate Fellowship	March 2, 1987
Law Enforcement Personnel	No deadline date.
Colorado	
Student Grant Student Incentive Grants Graduate Fellowship Undergraduate Merit Awards	Institutions determine application deadline.
National Guard Tuition Assistance Veterans Tuition Assistance Law/POW Dependents Tuition Assistance	No deadline.
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	February 15, 1987
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	March 1, 1987
Independent College Student Grant Program	Will vary by institution.
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	Will vary among participating institutions.
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	April 30, 1987
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	None
Diamond State Scholars	March 31, 1987
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	June 26, 1987

State/Program	Response
Florida	
Student Assistance Grant	April 15, 1987
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	March 1 - 1st Term July 1 - 2nd Term Sept. 1 - 3rd Term Nov. 1 - Summer Term
Exceptional Child Education Scholarship	60 days after the end of the term for which reimbursement is requested.
Confederate Memorial Scholarship Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans Undergraduate Scholars' Fund Graduate Scholars' Fund	April 1, 1987
Tuition Voucher Fund	Determined by educational institution.
Seminole/Miccosukee - Indian Scholarships	September 1, 1987
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	March 1, 1987 to district school superintendents; April 1, 1987 to the office of student financial assistance.
Regents Scholarships	Board of Regents' decision.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	University decision.
Georgia	
Student Incentive Grants	June 1, 1987
Tuition Equalization Grant Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	Last day of registration each term.
Governor's Scholarship Program	Within seven months of graduation from high school.
Hawaii	
Student Incentive Grants	No actual deadline - when funds run out.
Idaho	
State of Idaho Scholarship	December 31
Student Incentive Grants	July 1 - June 30
Illinois Monetary Award Program	June 1 for renewals for full-year eligibility; October 1 for initials for full-year eligibility; March 15 for spring term only.
Indiana	March 1 application deadline; eligibility based on March 6 receipt date.
Higher Education Grants	
Hoosier Scholarships	N/A - Scholars are nominated by high school principals.
Iowa	
Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	March 2, 1987
Science and Math Grant	December 1, 1987
Kansas	
State Scholarships Tuition Grants	April 21, 1987
Vocational Scholarship Program	May 15, 1987
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grants Tuition Grant Program	No deadline. Priority filing date was April 1, 1987.

State/Program	Response
Louisiana	November 1 - colleges and universities
Incentive Grants	January 15 - vocational schools
T. H. Harris Scholarships	Feb. 1, 1987 for high school applicants June 1, 1987 for college applicants
High School Rally Scholarship	Schedule set by High School Rally Assn.
Maine	
Incentive Grant Program	May 1, 1987
Maryland	
General State Scholarships Edward T. Conroy Memorial Program Jack F. Tolbert Scholarships Delegate Scholarships Professional Scholarships Family Practice Medicine Scholarships Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Program	March 1, 1987
Distinguished Scholar	July 21, 1986
Reimbursement of Firemen Children of Deceased Fireman Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	None
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	May 1, 1987 - priority deadline.
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarship	None
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	December 1, 1987
Part-Time Grants	Determined by colleges.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	May 1, 1987 - priority deadline.
Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by participating colleges.
Honor Scholarships	Last SAT date in January, 1987.
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	May apply throughout the year.
War Orphans Program	None
Nursing Graduate Grant	Set by campus.
Michigan	Freshman - February 15, 1987
Competitive Scholarship	Renewal - March 15, 1987
Tuition Grant	Freshman - February 15, 1987 Upperclass - March 15, 1987
Educational Opportunity Grant Adult Part-Time Grants	Varies by school.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	May 31, 1988
Mississippi	
Student Incentive Grants POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Southern Regional Educational Board Program Graduate and Professional Scholarships	None
Special Nursing	July 15, 1987
Teacher Retraining Program	None - First come first serve until all funds are used.

State/Program	Response
Missouri	
Student Grant Program	April 30, 1987
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	June 1, 1987
Montana	
Student Incentive Grant	March 1, 1987
Nebraska	Allocations to institutions in June.
Incentive Grant Program	Awards reported to Commission at end of fall and spring semesters.
Nevada	Any student applying for aid is
Student Incentive Grants	considered.
New Hampshire	
Incentive Grants	May 1, 1987
Nursing Education Grants	June 1 - fall term; January 5 - spring term; May 1 - summer term
War Orphans Scholarships	None
Governor's Scholars Awards	
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grant	October 1, 1987 for aid for entire year;
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduate	March 1, 1988 for spring term only.
Public Tuition Benefits	
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	
Garden State Scholarships	Applicants must file their financial aid forms by October 1, 1987 for aid for the entire year or by March 1, 1988 for spring aid only. Institutions must submit names of freshman applicants by June 1, 1987.
Distinguished Scholars Program	October 1, 1986 for secondary schools to submit selection forms for 1987-88.
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	March 1, 1987
New Mexico	
Student Incentive Grant	March 1, 1987
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	March 31, 1988
Regents College Scholarships	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Asst.	
Regents Nursing Scholarships	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	
Children of Veterans/Police Officer/Firefighters/Correction Officer Award	
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	
Lehman Fellowships	
Health Services Corp.	

State/Program	Response
Aid for Part-time Study	Institutions must select and report award recipients within 28 days of the drop/add period of each term.
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	Not established.
North Carolina Legislative Tuition Grants	October 1 of the fall term; within 10 classroom days after the beginning of any other term.
North Dakota Student Financial Assistance Program	April 15, 1987
Ohio	August 21, 1987 (full year) November 27, 1987 (partial year)
Instructional Grants	
Academic Scholarship	February 23, 1987
War Orphans Scholarship	July 1, 1987
Student Choice Grants	Each eligible institution is required to submit a listing of eligible students within 30 days after the beginning of each term.
Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowships	March 1, 1987
Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant	Previous year recipients whose applications were received by April 30, 1987 receive funding priority. Other applications accepted through December 31, 1987 and funded according to highest demonstrated need until funds are exhausted.
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	No specific deadline at this time.
Future Teacher Scholarship Program	None published.
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	July 1, 1987
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	May 1, 1987
Minority Professional Student Grants	June 1, 1987
Oregon Need Grant	April 1 - Preferred application date. Applications received after that date are considered on funds available basis. In 1986-87, awarded through July 1.
Cash Award	April 1 - preferred application date.
Barber and Hairdresser Grants	December 1, 1987
Pennsylvania State Grant Program	May 1, 1987 - For all renewal applicants and those non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in baccalaureate degree programs including those enrolled in college transfer programs at Pennsylvania community or junior colleges. August 1, 1987 - For non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in business, trade, technical schools, hospital schools of nursing, or two-year terminal programs at community, junior, or four-year colleges.
Rhode Island Scholarship and Grant Program	March 1, 1987 - Late applications are considered after first round of awards.
South Carolina Tuition Grant Program	None - first come first serve.

State/Program	Response
South Dakota	
Incentive Grants	May 15, 1987
Tuition Equalization Grant	None - established by institutions.
Superior Scholar Scholarship	June 1, 1987
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Award	August 1, 1987 - priority deadline.
Academic Scholars Program	January 31, 1987
Texas	
Tuition Equalization Grant Program Public Educational SSIG Program State Scholarship for Ethnic Recruitment	Schools set their own deadlines.
Utah	
Career Teaching Scholarship	March 1, 1987
Incentive Grant	No published deadline - financial aid awarded as long as money holds out.
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	November 1, 1986
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Program	March 1, 1987 - priority date.
Part-Time Grant Program	January 31, 1988 - priority date.
Non-Degree Grant	No deadlines; fund applicants through fiscal year, depending on amount of remaining funds.
Virginia College Scholarship Assistance Program	The closing date set by the institution for submitting applications for 1987-88 awards or March 15, 1988, whichever is earlier.
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	June 1, 1987 & September 10, 1987 (late)
Virginia Scholars Program	January 15 (H.S. applicants); May 15 (2-year public college applicants)
Washington Need Grant Program	Rolling: last working day of each month until we notify institutions in writing to cease "nominations".
Assistance to Blind Students	September 1, 1987
West Virginia Higher Education Grant Program	March 1, 1987. Late filers are accepted and processed. Such applications are assigned to a lower priority category.
Wisconsin Tuition Grant Program Higher Education Grant Talent Incentive Grant Indian Student Grant Handicapped Student Grants Minority Student Grants	None
Puerto Rico State Student Incentive Grant Program	August 31
Legislative Awards Educational Fund	Varies with institutions.

SECTION IV

POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This section of the report describes responses to questions about policy issues and concerns and planned or potential changes in state-supported aid programs.

Significant Changes Planned For Programs In 1988-89

Table 20 displays the responses of 27 states to the question of whether there are significant changes planned in their current programs for next year, 1988-89.

Major changes in the ways students apply for and receive aid are anticipated in California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee. Four states expect to change their programs' eligibility requirements. North Dakota plans to make awards to upperclasspersons, as well as to the current freshmen and sophomores; Michigan will offer Competitive Scholarship Program awards to graduate students; and Virginia expects to make awards to part-time undergraduates. Maine's Blaine House Scholars Program will no longer make awards to continuing students.

Consolidation of existing programs is expected in Iowa, Maryland, and New Jersey. Alabama, Arkansas, and West Virginia are considering alternative strategies for allocating and/or awarding grant funds. Texas and Vermont expect to improve the operation of their loan programs. Colorado and Mississippi are seeking restoration of funds lost in earlier years.

Massachusetts will make an effort to centralize the operation of its Part-Time Students program. Florida plans to automate the administration of its programs through use of microcomputers and a comprehensive data base system.

Administrative control of Nevada's grant program will be shifted from the University of Nevada System to the State Department of Education.

New Financial Aid Programs To Be Implemented In 1988-89 Or 1989-90

Table 21 displays the responses to the survey item which asked if new aid programs were planned for 1988-89 or 1989-90. Four states are planning on implementing new merit-based scholarship programs. Hawaii is considering a Regents Scholarship program and a President's Scholarship program which would feature some need-based component in addition to merit criteria. Nebraska hopes to fund a scholarship program for which legislation already has been passed. New Jersey hopes to provide $1,000 stipends to outstanding graduates of inner-city schools through a new Urban Scholars program. South Carolina hopes to establish a merit-based scholarship program for talented undergraduates.

North Carolina and Rhode Island plan to implement new teacher scholarship programs which currently are in their first stages of development. West

Virginia hopes to create a teacher scholarship program. Maryland intends to create a Graduate Fellowship program.

Work-study programs are under consideration in five states. Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia hope to create new ones. Virginia's will be campus-based and serve needy students employed in off-campus, public service jobs. Utah intends to expand its current pilot work-study program and Michigan has legislated but not funded a work-study program for graduate students. Tennessee indicated some interest in a community service program as a form of student financial assistance.

Part-time students are expected to benefit from new program initiatives being considered in Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

New Jersey is considering providing stipends to help meet day care costs for dependent children through a Single Parent Aid program. Pennsylvania is considering a grant program for dependents of deceased National Guard members.

States' Most Important Program Events Of The 1980s

The survey asked respondents to identify the most important things that happened with their states' aid programs during the 1980s. Most of the states, 44 in all, responded to this item. Because some responses were quite lengthy and do not lend themselves to presentation in a table of data, they are reproduced as follows, in summary form.

Alabama identified three major events. In 1981 its legislature failed to match its federal SSIG funds, costing the program $800,000 in aid dollars. But in 1987 the legislature appropriated funds to cover the SSIG allocation. In 1984, Governor George Wallace asked the legislature to fund a $1 million scholarship loan program to help increase the numbers of math and science teachers in the state. This program is viewed as having been more successful than similar programs in other states.

Arizona noted that the requirement of the Higher Education Amendments Act of 1986 that legislatures appropriate funds to match their SSIG allocations resulted in a 33 percent increase in its program award dollars. Not only did the legislature meet the match, the postsecondary institutions that had previously provided the SSIG matching funds agreed to maintain their support of the program. There is reason to hope that future legislatures will increase the appropriations beyond the minimum maintenance of level effort amounts.

Arkansas emphasized outcomes of the 1983 legislative session which produced three new programs: The Governor's Scholars Program, the Emergency Secondary Loan Program, and the Teacher/Administrator Loan Program. In addition, the legislature doubled the level of funding for the Student Assistance Grant Program. However, since that time a declining state economy has slowed further expansion of the SAGP. Because more students are qualifying for need-based grants, awards have had to be prorated to ration the limited funds among the needy.

California increased the number of authorized awards and its funding levels for its grant programs but the increase did not keep pace with the

increased demand for aid. Additional important events include the development of a state-funded work-study program and expansion of the state's financial aid outreach programs.

Colorado noted that, in the 1982 through 1985 period, allocations to its merit-based programs increased at a greater pace than allocations to its need-based ones. Recent years have seen a return to interest in increased funding for the need-based programs. This year's slight reduction of funding levels seems to be a reflection of finite dollars being directed to campuses for overall quality enhancement than lack of support for student aid. Only one new program was implemented during the 1980s, the Teacher Encouragement Program, which was funded only for 1986-87. Legislative interest in expanding the state's work-study program appeared in 1982, and in 1984 the Commission made changes to the program that were within its prerogative, but in 1985 a bill to extend work-study aid to graduate students was defeated. In 1983, private and proprietary school students became eligible for aid from the grant programs. But the authorizing legislation did not recognize the higher cost of private education and no additional funds were provided, so students attending private schools still receive less than 10 percent of the available grant funds.

Connecticut's emphasis on decentralized programs is believed to deliver student aid in a manner which allows the funds to serve as institutional aid. The state's aid programs have been shaped during the 1980s to achieve certain broad public policy objectives, such as the elimination of employment shortages in teaching and higher technology occupations. There is evidence of a willingness to increase public college tuitions if financial aid is increased, but appropriations for aid programs have been insufficient to meet the increased demand for aid.

Delaware established merit-based aid programs for the first time during the 1980s. The state now has four merit-based scholarship programs and one merit-based loan program to encourage students who are preparing for teaching positions. In addition, a merit-based loan program to encourage nurses to work at state-operated hospitals has been proposed.

The District of Columbia listed five significant events of the 1980s: (1) adding graduate students to its eligible recipients; (2) implementing plans for an automated delivery system; (3) implementing a new work-study program; (4) participating in the new Paul H. Douglas Scholarship Program; and (5) employing a Third Party Matching Program which provides an opportunity for community groups, churches, charitable organizations, businesses, and others to double their assistance to many needy students.

Florida described the 1980s as a period of continued growth of existing programs, the establishment of new programs based on merit, and the creation of several "teacher incentive" programs, including scholarship-loan and loan forgiveness programs.

Georgia noted that adding SLS and PLUS loans to its menu of aid programs was a significant event. Other noteworthy events included the implementation of scholarship-loan programs for prospective special education, math, science, foreign language, agriculture, and industrial arts teachers and the initiation of a merit-based scholarship program designed to encourage the best students to attend in-state colleges.

Hawaii indicated that its most significant event was the increased funding received by its programs.

Illinois emphasized changes in its aid delivery system. In 1983 the state grant program application system utilized the Pell Grant Program so that students no longer had to file a separate application for state grants. This year a free application form was made available for students to apply for state grants and all Title IV federal aid. The 63 percent increase in funding for its state grant program was also considered noteworthy.

Indiana identified the administrative combination of its basic grant programs -- Higher Education awards for all students and Freedom of Choice awards to private college students -- into a single awards system in which public colleges' tuition and fees and the appropriations to public colleges set "caps" on maximum grants to private college students. Also noted was the Lilly Endowment's $50 million commitment to need-based aid to help fill federal and state funding gaps with the agency providing administrative services for these funds.

Iowa described two significant events: (1) the 1983 implementation of a non-need-based loan forgiveness program for math and science teachers, and (2) the 1987 decentralization of the administrative system for its need-based scholarship and grant programs which has saved taxpayers thousands of dollars for administrative costs.

Kansas increased the cumulative grade point average necessary for students to retain a state scholarship, which for two years has resulted in underexpenditure of funds because more needy students than expected failed to meet the new GPA cutoff. Regulations were changed to allow maximum Tuition Grants to rise annually to move toward the program goal of meeting one-half the difference between public and private tuition charges.

Kentucky mentioned significant increases in appropriations for its SSIG, Tuition Grant, and Teacher Scholarship programs. Also significant was the implementation of four new programs, three for teachers and a scholarship program for meritorious students.

Louisiana considered its most significant events were the implementation of two teacher education scholarship programs and two new student loan programs.

Maine indicated it had made significant positive moves toward funding education by increasing State Scholarship funds, implementing the Blaine House Scholars Program, and passing an Act To Enhance Higher Education Opportunities, "one of only five such acts passed in the country."

Maryland noted that the effects of cutbacks in the federal budget and a continuing low level of state support have adversely affected its programs, at both the award and administrative levels. On the positive side, it was noted that a 1987 $1 million increase in funding for need-based grants helped low-income minority students and that maximum awards from the merit-based program doubled, from $800 to $1,600.

Massachusetts experienced the largest growth of any state in its aid programs during the 1980s. Funding levels rose from 5 percent of the total

state budget in 1981 to 12 percent in 1987. Eight new programs have been established since 1984. The Tuition Waiver program has provided significant funding for public sector students, reaching $10 million in FY 1988, while the Gilbert Matching Grant Scholarship program for private sector students has grown to $9.3 million. The most significant change in awarding procedures involves the move from a flat fee system to an indexing of awards in 1987-88.

Michigan increased funding levels and award maximums in its Competitive Scholarship and Tuition Grant programs and implemented new campus-based grant and work-study programs, targeting one of these programs on aid to older "adult" students returning to school on a part-time basis.

Minnesota changed its formula for calculating state grant awards in 1983 to one of "shared responsibility." This change, in connection with changes in tuition policies, allowed for substantial increases in state financial aid. In 1985 the state implemented a new state loan program, the Student Educational Loan Fund, to help students whose need for aid is not being met by the federal GSLP loan program. In 1985 and 1986 the state began employing an independent student definition that closely parallels the new 1987 federal definition.

Mississippi observed two opposite trends. The state now provides matching fund appropriations for federal SSIG allocations but there has been an overall reduction in funding for the state grant program.

Missouri indicated that its most significant event of the 1980s was the establishment of a merit-based scholarship program in 1987-88.

Montana indicated that a decline in its economy has hurt state funding of its aid programs. However, the implementation of a new state work-study program and growth in the GSL Program helped improve some students' access to aid.

Nebraska observed no major events in its aid programs in spite of the fact that several legislative bills on student aid were introduced.

Nevada said its most significant event was the first state appropriation for its grant program in 1987, when the legislature matched the state's SSIG allocations.

New Jersey identified six major events of the 1980s: (1) implementation of a merit-based scholarship program; (2) increased program funding levels which provided the neediest public college students with awards equal to tuitions and the neediest private college students with awards equal to almost half their tuitions; (3) increased Tuition Aid Grants from $100 to $150 to offset Pell Grant program losses due to reductions in the federal budget; (4) implementation of final "satisfactory academic progress" regulations; (5) establishment of a computer-based network that links colleges and lenders to the state's grant and loan processing files; and (6) release of a special report from the Board of Higher Education which prescribes 20 student aid initiatives to be implemented within the next three to five years.

New York has implemented nine new categorical aid programs during the 1980s to assist specific student groups and/or meet state employment needs. Programs were established to aid Vietnam veterans, children of deceased police

officers, firefighters, and corrections officers, and minority group members who seek employment in careers where minorities are severely under represented. Other programs were established to encourage pursuit of careers in health services, teaching, and engineering. The Tuition Assistance Program was modified several times to respond to changing student needs and ensure continued student access and choice. One of the modifications provides for an additional year of support for disadvantaged students who require remedial coursework to meet their degree requirements. During the 1980s much greater emphasis was placed on extending more and better information on financial aid to students, parents, and others, reaching downward to include junior high and elementary school level students. Operationally, the most significant development is the use of a common application format that makes it possible for FFS and FAF filers to apply for state grants and scholarships without completing additional applications.

North Carolina expressed concern for the loss of "purchasing power" of student aid, increasing student loan indebtedness, the diminishing federal commitment to student aid and deflection of that responsibility to the states, and the increasing complexity of administering aid programs which places new burdens on the postsecondary institutions.

North Dakota identified four events in its programs: (1) combining the private college tuition equalization program and its grant program; (2) extending eligibility of state grant awards to all four undergraduate years of study; (3) eliminating the separate state grant application by using the FFS; and (4) implementing a new merit-based scholarship program.

Ohio emphasized the creation of two new state grant programs. In 1984, the Student Choice Grant program was created to provide tuition assistance to students attending private colleges and universities and, in 1986, the Regents Graduate/Professional Fellowship program was created to aid and encourage academically outstanding students to pursue post-baccalaureate studies in Ohio institutions.

Pennsylvania noted a steady growth in funding of its grant program along with the establishment of new programs. These include an alternative loan program financed through sale of revenue bonds to support students whose needs are not being met by GSLP loans and three programs to encourage students and teachers, through grant programs and loan forgiveness programs, to pursue careers in teaching science and mathematics. The state's financial aid agency also implemented a new computer-based, statewide system for financial aid servicing and packaging and an automated student loan processing system to accompany its long-established system for processing state grants.

Rhode Island noted that its basic Scholarship and Grant program has not changed significantly but three new programs will be established during the 1980s. They include: the merit-based Governor's Academic Scholarship program, a program serving dependents of deceased or disabled Vietnam War veterans, and in 1988-89, the Best and Brightest Scholarship program which is designed to encourage students to pursue teaching careers in the state's public elementary and secondary schools. In addition, the state aid agency began this year to administer the federal Paul H. Douglas Teaching Scholarship program.

South Carolina indicated that its most significant event was the implementation of its Teacher Loan Program, which is designed to assist students who plan to teach in certain geographic regions of the state, to teach math, science, special education, and foreign languages, or to become librarians.

Tennessee mentioned its significant increases in funding levels for its SSIG program, the establishment of a new Academic Scholarship program designed to encourage top scholars to attend colleges in the state, and the administrative "total coordination of the State Grant and the Guaranteed Student Loan programs."

Texas noted that its state budgetary difficulties resulted in decreases in funding for the Tuition Equalization Grant program and an increase in tuitions at the four-year public colleges. However, on-campus grant funding was increased at the public colleges to help offset increases in tuition. Also noted was the creation of small categorical aid programs, such as two loan forgiveness programs for teachers and a medical student loan repayment program.

Utah indicated that the most significant events in that state were increased awareness of the importance of financial aid and the increased confidence of the legislature in aid program administrators, which resulted in adequate state appropriations of funds to match federal SSIG allocations and continued full-funding of graduate programs.

Vermont identified two significant events: (1) implementation of a grant program for students enrolled part-time and in non-degree programs of study; and (2) the establishment of a secondary market to purchase student loans from lenders.

Virginia cited increasing concerns about the relationships of aid policies to increases in college tuition and fees, increased emphasis on work and work-study programs as a means of student financing of educational costs, and increased interest in decentralization of the administration of the state's student aid programs.

Washington noted a steady growth in its grant programs, accompanied by the implementation of a few small categorical aid programs for special populations.

West Virginia indicated that the only new funds made available to its grant program came from diverting a portion of public college student fee revenue to the program. The inability of the program to secure increased funding to keep pace with the demand for aid has resulted in awarding practices which have sharply reduced the number of aid recipients and their average awards.

Wisconsin has experienced a 54 percent increase in its student aid appropriations since 1979. One new grant program, the Minority Student Grant program, was created, in 1986. In general, more student aid funds have shifted toward independent students with children and to minority students. Program eligibility has been extended to Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese students.

State Program Plans To Use The Congressional Methodology

The states were asked if they planned to use the new Congressional Methodology to assess student need for aid from their need-based grant programs in 1988-89. Of the 45 states which responded to this question, almost equal proportions said they would use the new CM (14 states), would not use it (16 states), or were undecided (15 states) at the time of the survey.

Of the 14 states that said they definitely would use the new CM, seven currently use the Uniform Methodology. They are: Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Another six states use a modified version of the UM. They include: California, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Michigan. The remaining state, Texas, currently uses multiple systems.

Of the 16 states that said they would not use the CM, five currently use their own state designed systems (New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina). Another five states (Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont) currently use a modified version of the Uniform Methodology. Tennessee uses the Pell Grant system and the District of Columbia uses multiple systems. Alabama, Alaska, Minnesota, and North Carolina were the only users of an unmodified UM system who said they definitely would not use the new CM.

The 15 "undecided" states include eight current UM users (Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia), two users of modified UM systems (Indiana and Washington), two users of the Pell Grant system (New Hampshire and South Dakota), and three users of multiple systems (Arizona, Nebraska, and Nevada).

None of the states with their own specific state-designed systems planned to use the new CM. Users of an unmodified UM system were somewhat more likely than users of a modified UM, 60 percent versus 54 percent, to have indicated they would not use the new CM or that they had not yet reached a decision.

The consensus among states that planned to use the CM was that independent students are likely to receive more of their programs' aid dollars under the new system. Perhaps for this reason, Massachusetts indicated it would continue to use its state agency developed formula for independent students while employing the CM for dependent students.

Using SSIG Allocations For Work-Study Programs

The Higher Education Amendments Act of 1986 allows states to use their State Student Incentive Grant Program allocations to help fund work-study programs. The survey asked respondents if they were using or planned to use their SSIG funds for this purpose.

Only Washington and the District of Columbia reported that they will use a portion of their allocations to support state work-study programs in 1987-88. The District of Columbia plans to use only $30,000 of its allocation for this purpose in implementing a new program. Washington did not indicate the amount it would use to support its already existing program. Both states plan to use SSIG funds for work-study program purposes again in 1988-89.

New Jersey plans to use SSIG funds to help support a new program planned for 1988-89.

Eighteen states said they had state-funded work-study programs in 1987-88 but did not choose to use SSIG allocations to support their programs. However, only six of the 18 states said they definitely would not use SSIG funds to help support their programs in 1988-89.

The states that will not use SSIG funds to support their work-study programs in 1987-88 and 1988-89 include: California, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, North Carolina, and Oklahoma.

The states that will not use SSIG funds to support programs in 1987-88 but may use the funds in 1988-89 include: Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Thirty states said they did not have state-supported work-study programs in 1987-88 and, therefore, would not use SSIG allocations for this purpose. However, only 13 of these 30 states said they definitely would not have work-study programs and would not use SSIG funds to support them in 1988-89. These states include: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

The 17 states that had no work-study programs in 1987-88 but were uncertain whether they would have them in 1988-89 and/or use SSIG funds to help support them include: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico.

In summary, of the 20 states that have work-study programs in 1987-88, only two will use their SSIG funds to support them. Of the 18 states with programs who did not use SSIG funds in 1987, six said they would not use them in 1988-89. Therefore, only a maximum of 14 states with existing programs might use SSIG funds next year.

Of the 30 states without programs this year, 13 said they would not have programs or use SSIG funds next year. Of the remaining 17 states that said they might have a program next year, most were uncertain whether they would use SSIG funds next year. Therefore, a maximum of 31 states might use SSIG funds for work-study programs in 1988-89.

These responses suggest that, to date, the availability of SSIG allocations to fund work-study programs has not yet created a great incentive to expand existing ones or to create new ones. Perhaps this is because the allocations to states are in many instances relatively small amounts. Additionally, most states face difficulty in increasing their need-based grant programs at a pace that equals the increasing demand for aid.

State Funds Appropriated To Institutions For Financial Aid

For several years, the compilers of the annual NASSGP reports have recognized that the survey results do not reflect all the states' total

financial commitments to student aid programs. Virtually all public institutions use some of their general state appropriations to help fund financial aid on their campuses, so these dollars could be considered a part of the states' support of student aid. Unfortunately, in most states the actual amounts of institutional appropriations used for financial aid are not readily available, if they are available at all. Additionally, some users of the NASSGP report have suggested that tuition waivers should also be counted as state support of financial aid. In recognition of this latter consideration, the reports have tried to collect tuition-waiver dollar values where they are offered from a fund specifically designated for this purpose. These data are reported in Tables 1, 6, and 7 of the report. Attempting to count unfunded tuition waivers as indirect state subsidies seems fruitless because the data are usually unavailable from any central source. Moreover, lost tuition revenues do not represent state expenditures any more than do lost tax revenues from tax code provisions designed to aid certain groups or categories of taxpayers.

There is a category of expenditures that can and probably should be considered in assessing state-supported student aid. That is the legislative appropriations to campuses that are earmarked for financial aid purposes. This year's NASSGP survey asked respondents whether their states allocate funds to colleges that are specifically designated for student financial aid award purposes; e.g., a line item in the budget and allocations to the colleges. The responses to this question are displayed in Table 22.

The responses indicate that 23 states have such special funds and that this year the aggregate dollars for these funds exceed $221 million. While 23 states said they had these programs, only 20 furnished dollar amounts appropriated for them. The largest dollar amounts were reported by California, $82.4 million; New York, $58.7 million; North Carolina, $21.3 million; and Virginia, $16.4 million. Therefore, 80 percent of these types of student aid expenditures were made by only 20 percent of the reporting states.

Ten of the 23 states make appropriations to public four-year and two-year colleges, four make appropriations to just four-year public colleges, and one makes appropriations only to two-year public colleges. Only six states (Alabama, Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, and North Carolina) make appropriations to private colleges. Alabama makes appropriations to private nursing schools. Indiana, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and North Carolina make appropriations to public vocational-technical schools. Alabama makes appropriations to private diploma nursing schools, New York makes appropriations to public nursing schools, and Iowa makes appropriations to business, Bible, and osteopathic schools.

Twelve of the states indicated that awards from their appropriations can be used for full-time, part-time, undergraduate, and graduate/professional school students. Alabama, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin restrict awards to full-time undergraduates, and Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia restrict awards to full-time undergraduates and graduate/professional school students. California will make awards to full-time and part-time undergraduates and full-time graduate/professional school students. Nebraska will make awards to full-time undergraduates but full-time and part-time graduate/professional school students, and Utah will make awards to full-time and part-time undergraduates but to no graduate/professional school students.

Five states (Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, and New Hampshire) said their appropriations could be used by colleges for all of the following purposes: tuition remission, grants, scholarships, long-term loans, employment, graduate assistantships or fellowships, and federal aid program allocation matching purposes. New York's appropriations can be used for everything but loans. Washington's can be used for everything but tuition remission, and Virginia's can be used for everything but tuition remission and student employment. Five states identified single purposes for which their appropriations can be used: Alabama, scholarships; Kansas, work-study; Nebraska, federal matching; and Oregon and Wisconsin, grants only.

Here are the number of states whose appropriations can be used for each type of award:

Types of Aid	States
Tuition Remission	12
Grants	15
Long-Term Loans	7
Student Employment	12
Federal Matching	12
Assistantships, Fellowships	11
Undergraduate Scholarships	13

Only ten states could estimate the types of aid for which most appropriation funds are used. Six states (California, Florida, Maine, Nevada, North Carolina, and Wisconsin) said most of their funds were used for grants. New York said most of its funds were used for grants and tuition remission; Hawaii, tuition remission; Nebraska, federal matching; and Texas, undergraduate scholarships.

Five states (California, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin) required all appropriations to be used for need-based awards. Five states (Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and Texas) said none of their appropriations had to be used for need-based aid, but certainly a great deal were used for this type of aid. The remaining 13 states said some of their appropriations must be used for need-based aid.

The data indicate, in conjunction with the data reported in Table 1, that the maximum amount of grant dollar assistance states provide may be as much as 12 percent greater than the NASSGP report has identified ($221 million divided by $1.79 billion). The actual percentage is likely much less because an unknown portion of the appropriations are used for non-grant aid.

For individual states, the NASSGP reports of state grants may considerably underestimate their actual annual contributions to grants for students. For example, Arkansas reported $4.7 million in grant awards for 1987-88 (see Table 1) through specific programs but it reported $8.4 million in state appropriations specifically designated for the purpose of providing

grants, scholarships, and tuition-remission awards to its students. California reported $138.4 million in grant awards through specific programs but it reported $82.4 million in state appropriations to institutions for financial aid, most of which is used for grants. Therefore, future NASSGP surveys are likely to include an item which attempts to assess the availability of these appropriation amounts for grants. They will be described under the category of "Other Aid" in Table 1.

State Interest In Tuition Prepayment And Tuition Futures Plans

Rapidly rising college costs during the 1980s have led to increasing attention to development of new programs to help families and students pay for education. In addition to consideration of new financial aid programs, attention has been given to programs that will provide incentives to parents to save more to meet future education costs. These programs have fallen under the rubrics of "tuition prepayment," "tuition savings," or "tuition futures" plans. While the various plans and proposals differ in significant ways, they share a common goal; i.e., to spread the costs of paying for postsecondary education over a longer period than the traditional period of attendance.

An item on this year's NASSGP survey was designed to assess the relative extent of interest in these plans in each state. As expected, the extent of interest varies along a continuum from having little or no interest to having passed legislation to implement a tuition savings plan.

At the time of the survey, September, 1987, eight states had studied tuition savings plans and passed legislation to implement them. They include: California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan (the first to do so), North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Ten states had discussed and studied the plans and had introduced legislation to create them: Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

Another ten states were reported to have had legislative and/or executive staff or special committees studying or having studied tuition savings plans. They include: Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington.

Still another ten states reported that policymakers had discussed tuition savings plans to varying extents. They include: Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont.

Finally, ten other states reported "little or no interest" in these plans. They include: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. Four states (Idaho, Iowa, New Mexico, and Wyoming) did not respond to this particular survey item.

A review of the states' responses shows that as the amounts of money the states spend on their grant programs rises, so does their interest in tuition savings plans. For example, of the 14 states that spend the largest grant dollar amounts each year, over $35 million, ten have introduced or passed legislation to create one or more of these plans. Of the 17 states that

annually spend less than $5 million on state grants to students, only Maine has passed legislation and only Louisiana has introduced legislation. Only one other of these smaller states, Hawaii, had gone so far as to have had legislative or executive staff considering the issue.

Put another way, the only states that have introduced or passed legislation and annually spend under $10 million per year are Louisiana and Maine.

These findings suggest that state interest in tuition savings plans is, in part, a response to the demand for financial assistance which has contributed to the growth in their grant programs in the first place.

TABLE 20

ARE THERE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN YOUR CURRENT PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR THE 1988-89 AWARD YEAR?

State	Response
Alabama	A need-generated formula will probably be used to allocate all state plus federal SSIG funds next year.
Arkansas	We are considering alternatives to proration of 1988-89.
California	The Cal Grant Programs will no longer require an additional supplemental application. All necessary data elements to establish eligibility will be collected on the Student Aid Application for California.
Colorado	Funding increases to restore 1987-88 reductions, including funds for the Colorado Teacher Encouragement Program are being sought.
District of Columbia	A work-study program utilizing some SSIG funds initiated in 1987-88 expects to be expanded in 1988-89.
Florida	Plans will be implemented to automate the administration of the various programs through use of microcomputers and a comprehensive data base system.
Illinois	Expect to change from a UM-based need analysis to a CM-based in 1989 fiscal year in main grant program.
Iowa	The Commission is considering combining the non-need Science and Math Grant with the need-based State of Iowa Scholarship Program. This combination would add a curriculum requirement to provide additional funds to state scholars.
Kentucky	Plan to review methodologies for awarding SSIG and KTG funds and will review the possibility of using CM instead of modified UM. Will seek general fund appropriations to replace depleted agency receipts.
Maine	Blaine House Scholars Program - Continuing students will no longer be eligible.
Maryland	Have recommended consolidation of smaller existing programs and funding increases for major existing scholarships.
Massachusetts	Currently a task force is in the process of developing a long range State Financial Aid Plan. It is anticipated that changes, particularly in the area of program consolidation, will result from the policy. Further, during 1988-89, the indexing system will be modified along with the calculations used to derive the eligibility for the General Scholarship Program. An effort will also be made to centralize the operations of the Massachusetts Part-Time Program to run the program more effectively.
Michigan	Competitive Scholarship Program has been amended to permit awards to graduate students.
Mississippi	We have asked our legislative leaders to restore our funding to the 1985-86 appropriation level. In addition, we will ask our 1988 Legislature to match our SSIG federal allocation as they did in 1987.
Nebraska	None to date. A legislative resolution was passed at the close of the last legislative session for an interim study on financial aid. No action has been taken to date.
Nevada	Under legislation passed in June, 1987, this program is being transferred to the State Department of Education for operation purposes.

State	Response
New Jersey	We are planning to combine the three separate merit-based scholarship programs into a single merit scholarship delivery system.
New York	Legislation enacted in 1987 will raise award amounts and the income eligibility ceilings in 1988-89. Students will be able to use applications from the major need analysis processors (ACT and CSS) to apply for state grant and scholarship payments beginning in 1988-89.
North Carolina	We continue to attempt to improve our programs in a planned, orderly way.
North Dakota	We plan to extend the program to applicants from all four undergraduate classes, rather than just the first two years as has been the case.
Oregon	The processing of grant applications will be done on a tape-only basis; hard copy review will cease.
Tennessee	TSAC plans to expand its automated system to contain the complete financial need analysis data as provided by the ACT-CFAF and the CSS-FAFNAR.
Texas	In our loan operations, we have added two non-guaranteed programs to help students/parents hurt by changes in GSL rules and to offer smooth health professional loan service.
Utah	Possibly. A new Assistant Commissioner for Finance will assume responsibility for all higher education state agency financial aid programs and this person's views will become known during the coming year.
Vermont	1. Loan Origination. 2. Loan Consolidation. 3. Ideal-Loan Program whereby institution pays the interest. 4. Extra-Supplemental Loan Program for middle and upper income families.
Virginia	Simplification of SSIG Program with extension of eligibility to part-time students.
West Virginia	The Advisory Council of West Virginia Grants is evaluating a number of alternative awarding scenarios to maximize the utilization of funds.

TABLE 21

IS YOUR AGENCY OR ARE OTHER STATE AGENCIES CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTING NEW STUDENT AID PROGRAMS FOR 1988-89 OR 1989-90?

State	Response
Arizona	The Board of Regents is considering a plan to add a $5 fee to each student who registers at the state universities each semester. They also plan to ask the Legislature to match these amounts dollar for dollar. The funds would be invested to set up a financial aid fund. After the first full year of investment, 90% of the interest earned would go to grants. This would be repeated to allow the corpus of the fund to build while allowing a steadily increasing amount for grants.
Arkansas	1988-89 - No. 1989-90 - Yes, we are exploring possibilities at this time.
Colorado	Not at this time. However, some program policies may be revised in response to needs arising from federal program changes.
Hawaii	Regents Scholarship Program - Academic achievement, some need. President's Scholarship Program - Academic achievement, some need. (Approximately 30 scholarships valued at $4,000 each per year.)
Maryland	We have requested legislation to create new state programs for College Work-Study, Part-Time Students, and Graduate Fellows.
Massachusetts	While no new programs are currently expected for 1988-89 or 1989-90, modifications of current programs will be undertaken. The immediate goals are to: evaluate existing programs, recommend changes, and adapt programs where necessary. The result may be the introduction of somewhat different programs.
Michigan	Possible implementation of a Graduate Work-Study Program--authorizing legislation has been passed but funding is still questionable. Also, MET Program is expected to be implemented through the Michigan Department of Treasury if a favorable IRS ruling is obtained. Act 316 of 1986 would permit families to guarantee full tuition and fee coverage at public two- and four-year Michigan colleges by pre-investing a specified amount which the state would invest over the intervening years to cover the going tuition rate when the student enrolled. Investments could be made by interested parties on behalf of a student in either a lump sum or payroll deduction format. The program is to be administered by a new policy body created by the statute. Implementation is still on hold pending a ruling by IRS regarding the tax exempt status of investment earnings.
Nebraska	A state scholarship program was passed by the Legislature in 1978 but has never been funded. The only exclusively state-funded aid at the present time is through tuition remission. We will continue to request funding for the state scholarship program or its equivalent. A resolution was passed at the close of the last legislative session for an interim study on financial aid. No action has been taken to date.

State	Response
New Jersey	1. Urban Scholars Program - $1,000 merit scholarships for outstanding students graduating from school in the lowest socio-economic districts. 2. Tuition Aid Grants will be extended to certain part-time students. 3. Single Parent Aid Program - Stipends to assist in meeting day care costs.
North Carolina	A new program of teacher scholarships operated by the Public School Forum, a private non-profit group, is in a developing stage during its first year of operation, 1987-88. The primary focus of the Forum is to improve classroom instruction in all ways. Encouraging the brightest students to enter the teaching profession by offering non-need scholarships is but one of their initiatives.
Oregon	A loan forgiveness program, called the Oregon Teacher Corps, will be implemented this fall. Loans of $2,000 will be provided to approximately 100 students seeking basic certificates and who rank in the top 20% of their high school or college class.
Pennsylvania	1. Aid for Part-Time Students and for those in one-year programs of study. 2. Aid for dependent children of deceased National Guard members.
Rhode Island	Best and Brightest Scholarship - Designed to attract bright high school graduates into public school teaching within the state. Award amounts $5,000 per year for four years. Recipients must teach in the public school system in the state for two years for each year of scholarship assistance.
South Carolina	The Commission on Higher Education is seeking funding to establish a merit scholarship program to foster scholarship among postsecondary students and retain outstanding students in the state through awards based on scholarship and achievement. The proposed program would ensure equitable minority participation.
Tennessee	There is some interest in a community service program as part of student financial assistance.
Utah	A pilot State College Work-Study Program may be implemented. Winter of 1987, the University of Utah will integrate a "Campus Compact" project into their curriculum. This program is eligible to utilize the 20% SSIG appropriation for community service. This could establish precedent which other Utah institutions follow.
Virginia	Yes. Campus-based (need required) work programs emphasizing public service off-campus jobs.
Washington	Unknown, as of yet. However, there is increased interest in better serving single parent students with dependents.
West Virginia	Legislation was introduced in the 1987 session to establish a state work-study program, a teacher scholarship program, and an educational trust fund (prepaid tuition plans). While none of the above programs became law, it is anticipated that bills will be reintroduced in the 1988 session.

TABLE 22

STATES WITH APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS
SPECIFICALLY FOR FINANCIAL AID AWARD PURPOSES
(amounts in millions)

	Appropriation Amounts	Eligible Institutions	Types of Recipients**	Types of Awards***
Alabama	$ 0.198	4-Yr Pub,Priv; PrivNursing	FU	S
Arkansas	8.400	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	F,S,TR
California	82.446	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU,PU,FG	TR,G
Delaware	4.209	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	G,S,FM,W
Florida	3.205	4-Yr Public	All	All
Hawaii	1.302	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	TR,W,F
Illinois	4.014	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	All
Indiana	N/A	Pub 4-Yr,2-Yr,Vo-Tech	All	All
Iowa	2.592	Pub,Priv,4-Yr,2-Yr*	All	TR,W
Kansas	N/A	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU	W
Maine	1.190	Pub 4-Yr,Vo-Tech	All	All
Maryland	N/A	4-Yr Public	FU,FG	G,F
Nebraska	0.422	Pub,Priv 4-Yr,2-Yr Pub	FU,FG,PG	FM
Nevada	N/A	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	G,F
New Hampshire	0.400	Pub,Priv,4-Yr,2-Yr*	FU	All
New York	58.675	Pub,Priv,4-Yr,2-Yr*	All	All But L
North Carolina	21.340	Pub,Priv,4-Yr,2-Yr	FU,FG	TR,G,W,S
Oregon	1.551	2-Yr Public	N/A	G
Texas	1.623	4-Yr Public	All	FM,S,F
Utah	7.002	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU,PU	TR,FM
Virginia	16.435	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	FU,FG	All But TR,W
Washington	4.645	4-Yr,2-Yr Public	All	All But TR
Wisconsin	1.530	4-Yr Public	FU	G
Grand Total	$221.179			

* Alabama - private diploma nursing schools
Iowa - business, Bible, and osteopathic schools
New Hampshire - public vocational-technical schools
New York - public vocational-technical schools and public nursing schools

** Codes for Types of Recipients:
FU = full-time undergraduates
PU = part-time undergraduates
FG = full-time graduate/professional school students
PG = part-time graduate/professional school students

*** Codes for Types of Awards:
TR = tuition remission
G = grants
L = long-term loans
W = student employment
FM = federal matching fund purposes
F = graduate assistantships, fellowships
S = scholarships

SECTION V

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the survey asks respondents to estimate the percentages of recipients and award dollars received by students in various categories. Not all program respondents can answer all the requests because the data are not collected or are not available from the files. However, from one-fourth to over nine-tenths of the state-supported need-based aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the respondents' estimates probably provide a realistic, if not totally statistically reliable, picture of some important characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Moreover, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the same items, some year-to-year comparisons are possible--if caution is used in the interpretation of the data. (The data referenced for earlier years appeared in previous NASSGP survey reports.)

Table 23 shows that 95.1 percent of all the expected recipients are full-time and 4.9 percent are part-time students. Between 1984 and 1985 the proportion of part-time recipients rose from under 2 percent to over 4 percent but it has remained under 5 percent since than. Therefore, it appears that state grant programs are not increasingly responding to the demands for aid from part-time students.

This year about 57.2 percent of the expected recipients are students who previously have received grants from their programs. This percentage represents an increase from the 1986 and 1985 percentages, 54.9 percent and 51.1 percent, respectively. This indicates that a slightly increasing percentage of recipients are students that have previously received aid, which suggests that more grant recipients are maintaining satisfactory academic progress and remaining in school with need for assistance. The proportion of new freshmen recipients for this year, for 1986, and for 1985 are almost identical, respectively, 22.9 percent, 23.1 percent, and 22.8 percent.

Between 1985 and 1987, the expected proportion of sophomore, junior, and senior recipients who were first-time aid applicants declined, from 15.1 percent to 12.2 percent to 10.1 percent. Between 1981 and 1985, the proportion steadily increased, from 6.2 percent to 10.5 percent to 13.4 percent to 24.3 percent to 15.1 percent. The explanation for the increasing proportions was that as costs increased the upperclasspersons' need for aid increased, which led to a greater demand for state grant aid. But costs have continued to increase while the proportion of first-time upperclassperson recipients has decreased. Perhaps as more renewal applicants have become successful grant recipients, it has become necessary to deny aid to upperclasspersons who applied for grants for the first time. At any rate, apparently it has become increasingly difficult for students who did not receive aid at the start of their academic careers to obtain grants in later years.

From 1981 through 1987, the proportion of recipients who attended public colleges has remained very stable, ranging from a high of 60.7 percent in 1983 to a low of 59.1 percent in 1985 and 1986. The proportion of recipients who

attended private colleges has remained almost as stable, ranging from a 1982 high of 33.4 percent to this year's low of 29.4 percent with the average for the seven-year period at 31.5 percent. However, there appears to be a very slight downward trend in the proportion of recipients attending private colleges.

Before 1984, fewer than 5 percent of the recipients attended proprietary business, trade, and technical schools. Since that time, slightly over 6 percent attended these types of schools. Therefore, after a very slight increase in the proportions of state grant awards going to proprietary school students, the proportion has remained quite constant for the past four years.

Given the nature of these data as estimates and the fact that not all states annually report data on the types of schools their recipients attended each year, the most conservative statement that can be made about institutional enrollment patterns of recipients is that they have been quite stable for the 1980s.

Before 1986 almost all state grant recipients were identified as United States citizens. However, in 1986, 8.1 percent, and this year, 10.8 percent, were identified as "permanent residents." This suggests that as more students immigrate to America their needs are being met by the state grant programs.

Since 1982 there has been a steady increase in the proportions of state grant recipients who are considered independent or self-supporting by their grant programs. The percentage rose from 26.5 percent in 1982 to 29.2 percent in 1983, held at about 29 percent until 1986's increase to 31.8 percent. This year's percentage stands at 33.8 percent. The most likely reason for this increase in proportions of independent recipients is that more recipients are of age 26 years or older. In 1982 only 13.6 percent of the recipients were older students. By 1984, 16.1 percent were age 26 or older and this year 19.8 percent fit this description. From another viewpoint, in 1982 71.6 percent of the recipients were between ages 18 and 21. This year only 61.5 percent were in this age cohort.

The majority of expected recipients for whom gender is known are female. This year 53.1 percent are female. However, the average percentage of female recipients for the six preceding years was 56.9 percent. Therefore, for unknown reasons the proportion of female recipients has dropped significantly this year.

Less than half the states report data on the racial-ethnic backgrounds of their grant recipients. These data indicate that a continually decreasing percentage of the recipients are Black students. In 1981 over one out of four recipients was Black. Between 1982 and 1984, the proportion dropped to one out of every five. From 1985 through 1987 it has fallen to one out of every six. The proportion of recipients of Asian backgrounds doubled between 1981 and 1987, from 3.2 percent to 7.0 percent. The proportion of recipients of Hispanic origin remained quite stable, averaging about 7.5 percent between 1981 and 1987, but it shows a slight decline to under 7 percent for 1986 and 1987.

The decline in proportions of Black recipients is likely a function of the well-documented decreasing postsecondary education participation rates of Black students in general. The losses of Black recipients are made even more

dramatic when their numbers are considered. In 1981, 21 reporting states made awards to over 91,000 Black students. This year 19 reporting states expect to make awards to less than 57,000 Black students. This represents an overall loss of 37 percent.

The data on recipients' family incomes indicate that slightly increasing proportions are from low-income financial circumstances. The percentage of recipients with incomes below $10,000 rose form 40.5 percent in 1985 to 42.9 percent in 1986 to 43.5 percent in 1987. (Comparisons for earlier years are rendered cautionary because of the influence of inflation on incomes, so none were made.)

On the other hand, the percentage of recipients with incomes above $30,000 rose, from 8.9 percent in 1985 to 10.1 percent in 1986 to this year's 11.7 percent. The recipients' median income decreased from $12,714 in 1985 to $12,491 in 1986 to this year's $12,338, a two-year percentage decline of 2.96 percent.

These two patterns of change were accompanied by a decrease in the proportions of recipients with incomes between $10,000 and $29,999. The percentage dropped from 50.6 percent in 1985 to 47.0 percent in 1986 to 44.8 percent in 1987. Perhaps more important than this decrease in percentage of awards is the fact that the average award to these recipients increased by only 9.3 percent between 1985 and 1987, from $1,056 to $1,154. The average award to the lowest-income recipients grew by 24.3 percent, from $956 to $1,188. The average award to the recipients with incomes above $30,000 remained almost constant, decreasing from $1,175 to $1,172.

There are some reasonable explanations for these trends. As more independent students who typically have very limited financial resources receive awards, the proportion of lowest-income recipients should be expected to grow. As costs increase and drive financial needs higher, the proportion of upper-income applicants who qualify for and receive awards should be expected to grow. That these students' average awards did not grow suggests that rising costs led to more qualifying for aid but not increasing amounts of it. Simple income inflation may also have contributed to the increasing proportions of highest-income recipients.

These patterns of change in incomes of grant recipients suggest that the majority of applicants, those with family incomes between $10,000 and $29,999, may have experienced the difficulty in receiving state grants that they face in receiving other types of aid. As more aid resources are expended on the lowest-income and highest-income applicants and recipients, less is available to the "middle-income" students. That their average aid award grew by only 9.3 percent suggests this may be the case.

That increasing proportions of the state grant award dollars are flowing to the recipients with the lowest incomes is demonstrated by the fact that, prior to 1986, only 47 percent of the award dollars were received by the 50 percent of the recipients with the lowest incomes. In 1986 and 1987, the 50 percent of the recipients with the lowest incomes were expected to receive almost 51 percent of the award dollars.

TABLE 23

ESTIMATED 1987-88 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category	Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollar Value in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates	47	1,106,604	$1,228,310,353	95.08%	96.74%
Part-Time Undergraduates (89.3%)	47	57,289	$41,332,232	4.92%	3.26%
1987 High School Graduates	28	222,178	$262,075,934	22.95%	23.07%
Other Freshman Applicants	28	94,800	$114,480,956	9.79%	10.08%
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.	28	97,479	$118,786,730	10.07%	10.45%
Renewal Applicants (80.0%)	28	553,512	$640,880,918	57.18%	56.40%
4-Year Public Colleges	43	466,121	$424,322,080	40.30%	32.48%
2-Year Public Colleges	43	219,880	$147,209,776	19.01%	11.27%
4-Year Private Colleges	43	319,138	$559,260,278	27.59%	42.80%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges	43	21,198	$37,175,519	1.83%	2.85%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech	43	69,346	$94,355,444	6.00%	7.22%
Public Vo-Tech Schools	43	27,324	$15,143,443	2.36%	1.16%
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health	43	7,001	$8,389,715	0.61%	0.64%
Out-of-State Institutions (91.9%)	43	26,702	$20,693,406	2.31%	1.58%
Citizens	25	620,145	$731,590,096	83.32%	82.33%
Permanent Residents	25	80,457	$106,984,538	10.81%	12.04%
Refugees	25	2,208	$1,450,107	0.30%	0.16%
Others	25	377	$428,286	0.05%	0.05%
Residency Status Unknown (62.5%)	25	41,134	$48,103,810	5.53%	5.41%
State Residents	47	1,261,611	$1,400,798,923	99.97%	99.96%
Non-State Residents (98.6%)	47	351	$506,573	0.03%	0.04%
Dependent Students	34	736,736	$882,184,341	66.15%	68.93%
Independent Students (90.1%)	34	377,037	$397,629,315	33.85%	31.07%
Males	30	190,407	$216,893,949	39.49%	40.07%
Females	30	255,864	$292,030,037	53.07%	53.95%
Sex Unknown (38.1%)	30	35,867	$32,345,277	7.44%	5.98%
White	19	213,409	$234,636,680	62.75%	58.40%
Black	19	56,809	$60,020,800	16.70%	14.94%
American Indian	19	3,894	$4,180,945	1.15%	1.04%
Oriental, Asian-American	19	23,769	$37,039,884	6.99%	9.22%
Spanish American	19	23,208	$35,252,198	6.82%	8.77%
Race Unknown (28.3%)	19	18,988	$30,633,355	5.58%	7.62%
18-21 Years Old	14	449,310	$560,371,062	61.45%	62.48%
22-25 Years Old	14	135,097	$164,778,741	18.48%	18.37%
26 Years and Older	14	144,561	$169,520,298	19.77%	18.90%
Age Unknown (63.1%)	14	2,242	$2,220,673	0.31%	0.25%
Gross Family Income					
$ 0-$ 9,999	40	468,476	$556,536,381	43.47%	44.10%
$10,000-$19,999	40	299,272	$360,133,343	27.77%	28.54%
$20,000-$29,999	40	183,594	$197,013,568	17.03%	15.61%
$30,000-$39,999	40	90,727	$96,970,354	8.42%	7.68%
$40,000 & Above (88.8%)	40	35,743	$51,301,248	3.32%	4.07%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

SECTION VI

TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

As noted in Section II, this year's growth rate of aggregate need-based grant aid to undergraduates is likely to be the lowest of the 1980s. Table 24 displays the actual dollars awarded through need-based programs for 1982-83 through 1986-87 and the expected dollars for 1987-88. For the five-year period of 1982 to 1987, the expected growth rate in aggregate dollars is 48.3 percent. For the five-year period of 1981 to 1986, the growth rate was 50.6 percent. The pace of growth in aggregate dollars is slowing slightly.

The data in Table 24 show that the 13 states which award the most dollars, at least $20 million annually, consistently award about 85 percent of the aggregate dollars. However, the four states that annually award over $100 million (New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania) have awarded a slightly decreasing proportion of the total dollars, from nearly 59 percent in 1982-83 to about 54 percent in 1987-88. This is because their aggregate dollar increase for the five-year period was only 35 percent while the next nine largest states experienced an 84 percent growth in aggregate dollars. Three of those states (Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota) more than doubled their award dollars in the five-year period and Massachusetts almost quadrupled its award dollars, growing from $16.6 million in 1982-83 to an expected $61.6 million in 1987-88.

The nine states whose programs annually award at least $10 million have seen their aggregate award dollars grow by 54 percent in the five-year period. Tennessee and Washington more than doubled their award dollars and Kentucky and Connecticut almost doubled theirs, increasing by 94 percent and 90 percent, respectively. The remaining five states increased their aggregate award dollars by 26 percent, from $53 to $67 million.

There are seven states whose programs annually award between $5 million and $10 million. Their aggregate dollar growth rate for the five-year period was 28 percent, from $43.9 to $56.3 million. Maryland led this group of states with a 58 percent increase, from $5.7 to $9.0 million. The aggregate dollar growth rate for the other six states was 24 percent, from $38.2 to $47.3 million.

The aggregate dollar growth rate for the 13 states whose programs annually award between $1 million and $5 million was 29 percent, from $25.4 million to $32.8 million. Arkansas and Maine more than doubled their annual awards during the five-year period. The increase in aggregate awards for the other 11 states was only 19 percent, from $23 to $27.4 million.

The remaining ten states' programs annually award less than $1 million. They increased their aggregate award dollar amount by 12 percent, from $4.57 to $5.12 million. These states experienced losses in aggregate dollars between 1982 and 1983 and again between 1985 and 1986. And three of them (Idaho, Nevada, and North Dakota) expect to award fewer dollars in 1987-88 than they awarded in 1982-83. Here are the percentage changes in award dollars for the five-year period, by individual states:

Percent Change	Number	States
+200 and Above	1	Massachusetts
+100 to 199	7	Arkansas, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, and Washington
+50 to 99	10	California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin
+25 to 49	15	Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia
+10 to 24	5	Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, and Virginia
+0 to 10	9	Alaska, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming
Lost Dollars	5	District of Columbia, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, and Utah.

The median change in aggregate dollar awards for the 52 states was 34 percent. Of the 26 states whose growth rates were above the median, 15 expect to award more than $10 million in 1987-88, with ten expecting to award more than $20 million this year. Put another way, only three of the 13 states that expect to award $20 million or more have experienced below-median growth rates for the past five years. They are New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Only 6 of the 22 states that expect to award at least $10 million have experienced below-median growth rates. In addition to the three states just named, they include Florida, Oregon, and Puerto Rico. Therefore, 16 of the 26 states with the highest growth rates are included among the 22 states that award the largest numbers of dollars annually. Only ten of the remaining 30 states with smaller programs experienced above-median growth rates. Quite simply put, the states with the largest programs generally had the highest growth rates for the five-year period. Only nine of the 23 states whose programs award less than $5 million and just two of the ten states whose programs award less than $1 million experienced above-median growth rates. Delaware and New Hampshire were the only states that award less than $1 million whose program dollars grew by more than 34 percent in the past five years.

In addition to the patterns of higher growth rates among states that generally award more aid to their students, another historical pattern was observed in the Table 24 data. That is one of sporadic or non-linear growth. Most states do not increase the dollars awarded to students in every consecutive year. Only 11 of the 52 states awarded or are expected to award more dollars to students in each succeeding year since 1982-83. These states are: California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

The data show that aggregate award dollars are expected to grow by 48.3 percent, or from $958 million to $1.421 billion between 1982-83 and 1987-88. However, 17.5 percent of this $463 million in growth occurred in just one state, New York, which increased its award dollars by $81.1 million. Another 56 percent of the total expected growth occurred in seven other states

which each expect to award $25 million more in 1987-88 than in 1982-83. The states are: California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Jersey. Collectively these seven states will award 82 percent more in 1987-88 than in 1982-83, $578.7 million versus $318.2 million. This again illustrates the effect on aggregate dollar growth rates of changes in states that award the largest amounts of grants each year.

Aggregate dollar costs paid by undergraduate recipients of need-based grants grew by over 51 percent between 1982-83 and 1987-88, from $6.5 to almost $9.9 billion. Average costs for this period grew by only 42.5 percent during this time period, but because the numbers of recipients increased by over 6 percent, the aggregate costs grew at a slightly higher rate than average costs.

The proportion of aggregate recipients' costs defrayed by their aggregate grants have remained relatively stable for the 1980s. The comparisons for each year are as follows:

	Recipients	Average Costs	Aggregate Costs*	Aggregate Grants*	Grants/ Costs
1980	1,140,084	$4,368	$4.980	$0.836	16.8%
1981	1,210,126	$4,785	$5.790	$0.889	15.4
1982	1,249,800	$5,227	$6.533	$0.958	14.7
1983	1,285,041	$5,725	$7.357	$1.035	14.1
1984	1,315,839	$6,065	$7.981	$1.153	14.4
1985	1,302,911	$6,490	$8.456	$1.234	14.6
1986	1,314,507	$6,835	$8.985	$1.338	14.9
1987	1,328,073	$7,450	$9.894	$1.421	14.4

* dollar amounts in billions

On the average, about 14.5 percent of the annual recipients' aggregate costs are defrayed by their aggregate state grants. However, this year's expected percentage decrease is the largest since between 1982-83 and 1983-84. This is largely attributable to a nearly 9 percent growth in average costs with a slight 1 percent increase in recipients, which resulted in a 10.1 percent increase in aggregate costs.

The relationships between total grant dollars and aggregate total costs for recipients in each state were examined for the five-year 1982 to 1987 period. It was estimated that only nine states' award dollars defrayed larger proportions of their recipients' educational costs in 1987 than in 1982. They are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. Only Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Tennessee made awards to more students in 1987 than in 1982. This is another piece of evidence that indicates that need-based grant program dollars

for most states are not keeping pace with growth in costs paid by their recipients.

Rankings Of State Grant Programs Expenditures

For several years the compilers of the NASSGP reports have purposely avoided reporting rankings of state grant awards by states. This was done because regardless of which ranking criteria are used, they will result in rank orders that can be considered misleading. A simple rank order of dollars in grant aid per capita resident, for example, does not take into account differences in numbers or percentages of citizens enrolled in postsecondary education in each state, nor does it take into account differences in student ability to pay for educational costs or differences in costs that must be paid. Therefore, states may rank quite differently when their numbers and proportions of citizens enrolled in postsecondary education are considered along with the average costs their students must pay or their ability to pay for those costs.

There is no easy or precise way to rank order state grants awarded to students by the individual states that can consider all the factors which may affect a state's particular rank. For this reason, such ranks were not reported.

During the past few years, several users of the annual NASSGP reports have expressed the view that rankings would be helpful to them. The response of the compilers of these reports to such concerns has been to suggest that users who want such rankings compile them for themselves and their own particular needs. The general reaction to this response was one of acquiescence but a wish that such rankings could be featured in future reports.

Therefore, this year some rankings that have appeared in earlier editions of the reports are offered in Tables 25 through 28. These rankings are offered as a service to those users who have expressed need for them. They are not offered to encourage invidious comparisons among states. Furthermore, the compilers of this report recognize the weaknesses in such rankings and that, when other factors are considered, individual states' rankings might be changed a great deal.

Table 25 displays the rank order of states' need-based grants to undergraduates and their total grants per 1985 resident population. The Spearman rank-order correlation between per capita total grant expenditures and resident population is +.579. This means that only 33 percent of the variance in the per capita rankings is accounted for by size of population in the states. Put another way, of the 25 states that ranked in the top half of the distribution on per capita grant aid, 17 also ranked in the top half in numbers of residents. Of the 25 states that ranked in the bottom half of the distribution of per capita grant aid, 17 also ranked in the bottom half in numbers of residents.

Only eight states are expected to spend more than $10 per resident on state grant aid in 1987-88. They are, in rank order: New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. Another 13 states are expected to spend between $5 and $10 per resident and 19

should spend between $1 and $5. Eleven states are expected to spend less than $1 per resident. Eight of these latter states are among the 11 states with the smallest resident populations.

Table 26 compares the expected per capita expenditures per 1986 high school graduate. The Spearman rank-order correlation between per high school graduate grant expenditures and numbers of high school graduates is +.645. This suggests a slightly stronger relationship between the per capita grant for high school graduates and numbers of high school graduates than the per resident grant expenditures and the numbers of residents.

Only five states are expected to spend more than $1,000 per high school graduate on their grant programs. They are, in rank order: New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Illinois. New York is expected to spend 75 percent more than the second-ranking state, Vermont, $2,213 versus $1,260. The average for the nation is only $674. Only 19 states are expected to spend more than $500 per high school graduate. Almost as many, 17, are expected to spend under $200 with 12 of these states likely to spend under $100.

Table 27 displays the grant awards per undergraduate students enrolled in each state. The enrollments are for all undergraduates, not just full-time ones. In the aggregate, the number of need-based dollars available per undergraduate student for the nation is $154. The number of state grant dollars of all kinds is $188.

Only New York is expected to spend more than $500 per undergraduate in 1987-88. Five states (Vermont, Minnesota, New Jersey, Illinois, and Massachusetts) are expected to spend between $301 and $363 per undergraduate. Five states are expected to spend between $203 and $267. They are: Pennsylvania, Iowa, Connecticut, Indiana, and North Carolina. Another 14 states are expected to spend between $107 and $193. The remaining 26 states are expected to spend less than $100 per undergraduate with 11 of these states spending less than $20 per undergraduate.

The Spearman rank-order correlation between per capita total grant expenditures per undergraduate and numbers of undergraduates per state is +.604, which suggests that states with larger enrollments generally spend more than states with smaller enrollments. However, the sizes of enrollments in the states only account for about 36 percent of the variance in rankings for all per capita grant aid to undergraduates.

To summarize the rank-order data, the correlations are as follows:

Per Capita Grant Expenditures by Resident Population	+.579
Per Capita Grant Expenditures by High School Graduates	+.645
Per Capita Grant Expenditures by Undergraduate Enrollment	+.604

These correlations indicate that there are consistent relationships between the sizes of the states' populations of potential grant recipients and the per capita amounts they spend on grant awards. But the relationships are not especially strong in that they account for no more than about 42 percent of the variance in state grant per capita rankings. This suggests that the size of the states' populations is not the sole factor that determines how much states spend on grants for their citizenry.

Table 28 displays the relationship between total dollars of state grant awards (as displayed in Table 1 of this report) and the 1987-88 appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education. The relationship is expressed in terms of state grant dollars as a percent of state tax fund appropriations. For example, New York expects to spend $425,454,000 on state grants and it appropriated $2,936,954,000 for higher education operating expenses. Therefore, its percentage is 14.49 percent, which ranks second in the states' percentages.

In general, there is a close correspondence between the states' rankings on state grant dollars and state tax fund appropriations. That is, the higher a state ranks in state grant dollars awarded, the higher it is likely to rank in tax fund appropriations for operating expenses for higher education. The Spearman correlation coefficient for these two ranks is +.886. Only four states ranked in the top half of the distribution of state grant dollars and the bottom half of the state appropriations. They were: Iowa, ranking fifteenth in state grant dollars but twenty-sixth in state appropriations; Connecticut, sixteenth and twenty-eighth, respectively; Colorado, nineteenth and twenty-seventh; and Oklahoma, twentieth and twenty-ninth.

Only four states ranked in the bottom half of the distribution of state grant dollars but the top half of the distribution of state appropriations. They were: Missouri, twenty-sixth and twenty-third; Alabama, thirtieth and twentieth; Arizona, thirty-fifth and twenty-fifth; and Louisiana, thirty-sixth and twenty-second.

These data on state expenditures suggest that the amounts states spend on higher education in general are better predictors of what they might spend on their state grants than are the sizes of populations of the states.

The data also indicate that in comparison to what states appropriate for higher education operating expenses, they generally spend little on state grant awards. As a percentage of the aggregate tax funds appropriated for operating expenses in 1987-88, the aggregate expenditures on state grants represent only about 5.2 percent. The per state average is only 3.9 percent and over half the states spend amounts equivalent to less than 3 percent.

It was wondered whether increases in aggregate state grant dollars awarded had kept pace with appropriations for operating expenses. The available data are not precise enough to reach firm conclusions about comparisons in the rates of growth in state grants and appropriations for institutional operating expenses but what data are available suggest that growth rates in these two amounts are closely parallel.

For example, the $746 million available for need-based undergraduate grant aid in 1977-78 represented about 4.8 percent of the appropriations for operating expenses in that year, $15.44 billion. This year's $1.408 billion in aggregate need-based grant aid to undergraduates represents about 4.1 percent of the $34.042 billion appropriated for operating expenses in the 50 states. This suggests that growth in grant award dollars may have been somewhat lower than growth in appropriations for operating expenses.

However, when all grant award dollars, not just need-based undergraduate ones, are compared to appropriations for operating expenses in 1985-86 and 1987-88, a somewhat different pattern is revealed. In 1985-86, the aggregate

grant dollars represented 4.9 percent of the aggregate appropriations for operating expenses. This year the percentage is about 5.2 percent, if 1987-88 award levels are as expected. The most conservative and reasonable conclusion that can be reached with these data is that growth in state grant dollars has fairly closely paralleled growth in state appropriations for higher education operating expenses during the past ten years.

TABLE 24

AGGREGATE DOLLARS OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS BY STATES, GROUPED BY AWARD DOLLAR VOLUMES, 1982-83 to 1987-88
(amounts in millions)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Estimated 1987-88	Five-Year Percent Change
California	$ 82.753	$ 86.031	$ 92.166	$112.373	$112.770	$135.002	+ 63.1%
Illinois	93.515	104.384	110.217	122.300	131.788	135.772	+ 45.2
New York	299.880	327.320	380.390	363.949	391.989	381.007	+ 27.1
Pennsylvania	84.644	83.474	88.002	96.800	103.401	109.823	+ 25.3
Sub-Total	$563.792	$601.209	$670.775	$695.422	$739.948	$761.604	+ 35.1%
Pct. Change	+5.6%	+6.6%	+11.6%	+3.7%	+6.4%	+2.9%	
Indiana	$ 19.880	$ 20.380	$ 25.007	$ 26.448	$ 30.512	$ 45.408	+128.4%
Iowa	17.259	20.263	22.205	22.379	22.378	26.157	+ 51.6
Massachusetts	16.650	25.655	35.937	43.466	56.995	61.654	+270.3
Michigan	30.499	30.753	32.866	57.645	66.864	68.380	+124.2
Minnesota	29.217	46.600	44.900	45.486	65.473	60.000	+105.4
New Jersey	45.690	47.980	57.579	65.173	63.978	72.475	+ 58.6
Ohio	35.077	41.974	44.800	45.000	47.846	49.400	+ 40.8
Texas	21.811	21.438	22.291	19.033	20.990	21.931	+ 0.6
Wisconsin	23.040	23.011	24.655	27.816	30.622	34.754	+ 50.8
Sub-Total	$239.223	$278.054	$310.258	$352.446	$405.658	$440.159	+ 84.0%
Pct. Change	+8.2%	+16.2%	+11.6%	+13.6%	+15.1%	+8.5%	

TABLE 24 Continued

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Estimated 1987-88	Five-Year Percent Change
Connecticut	$ 8.594	$ 9.371	$ 9.612	$11.095	$ 9.094	$ 16.337	+ 90.1%
Florida	13.405	12.515	13.967	14.819	14.151	17.186	+ 28.2
Kentucky	6.316	7.886	8.242	8.758	12.139	12.229	+ 93.6
Oklahoma	6.605	6.561	6.487	8.242	8.630	10.493	+ 58.9
Oregon	8.660	8.546	8.936	9.514	9.204	10.121	+ 16.9
Puerto Rico	12.057	11.215	11.505	12.306	12.248	12.806	+ 6.2
South Carolina	12.275	12.588	13.726	15.146	16.348	16.460	+ 34.1
Tennessee	7.221	6.700	8.207	9.434	10.618	16.500	+128.5
Washington	5.979	7.530	7.185	8.827	10.022	12.975	+117.0
Sub-Total	$81.112	$82.912	$87.867	$98.141	$102.454	$125.107	+ 54.2%
Pct. Change	+28.4%	+2.2%	+6.0%	+11.7%	+4.4%	+22.1%	
Colorado	$ 7.485	$ 7.341	$ 8.779	$ 9.282	$ 9.491	$ 9.325	+24.6%
Kansas	4.865	4.664	4.841	5.609	5.250	5.430	+11.6
Maryland	5.718	5.459	7.361	6.859	7.822	9.051	+58.3
Missouri	8.694	8.766	9.128	9.645	9.692	9.835	+13.1
Rhode Island	6.696	6.745	7.560	7.856	8.930	9.226	+37.8
Vermont	6.381	7.039	7.218	7.724	8.088	8.242	+29.2
West Virginia	4.044	4.376	4.850	5.167	5.157	5.227	+29.3
Sub-Total	$43.883	$44.390	$49.737	$52.142	$54.430	$56.336	+28.4%
Pct. Change	+2.3%	+1.2%	+12.0%	+4.8%	+4.4%	+3.5%	

TABLE 24 Concluded

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Estimated 1987-88	Five-Year Percent Change
Alabama	$ 1.556	$ 1.731	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	$ 2.120	$ 2.260	+ 45.2%
Arkansas	1.866	2.226	3.792	4.108	3.800	3.896	+108.8
Arizona	2.305	2.027	2.355	2.401	2.437	3.244	+ 40.7
District of Col.	1.117	0.759	1.109	1.106	1.059	1.106	- 1.0
Georgia	3.661	3.683	4.040	4.510	4.946	4.934	+ 34.8
Louisiana	1.396	1.693	1.931	2.003	1.818	1.880	+ 34.7
Maine	0.518	0.477	0.794	0.809	1.151	1.422	+174.5
Mississippi	1.297	1.015	1.297	1.288	1.287	1.406	+ 8.4
Nebraska	1.062	.860	1.089	1.093	1.042	1.089	+ 2.5
New Mexico	1.000	0.695	1.025	1.461	1.461	1.461	+ 46.1
North Carolina	4.421	3.974	4.449	4.440	4.386	4.559	+ 3.1
Utah	1.174	1.538	1.665	1.131	1.080	1.080	- 8.0
Virginia	4.000	4.075	4.374	4.415	4.349	4.420	+ 10.5
Sub-Total	$25.373	$24.753	$30.162	$31.007	$30.936	$32.757	+29.1%
Pct. Change	+1.7%	-2.4%	+21.9%	+2.8%	-0.2%	+5.9%	
Alaska	$0.226	$0.189	$0.241	$0.241	$0.229	$0.240	+ 6.2%
Delaware	0.531	0.548	0.536	0.756	0.875	0.852	+60.5
Hawaii	0.550	0.493	0.493	0.604	0.595	0.734	+33.3
Idaho	0.462	0.378	0.509	0.509	0.487	0.343	-25.8
Montana	0.400	0.353	0.382	0.440	0.401	0.420	+5.0
Nevada	0.402	0.327	0.414	0.414	0.326	0.352	-12.4
New Hampshire	0.567	0.536	0.582	0.660	0.623	0.856	+51.0
North Dakota	0.699	0.635	0.702	0.808	0.503	0.540	-22.7
South Dakota	0.531	0.440	0.531	0.624	0.563	0.581	+ 9.4
Wyoming	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.0
Sub-Total	$4.572	$4.103	$4.594	$5.260	$4.806	$5.122	+12.0%
Pct. Change	+4.1%	-2.6%	+12.0%	+14.5%	-8.6%	+6.6%	
Grand Total	$957.955	$1,035.421	$1,153.393	$1,234.418	$1,338.232	$1,421.085	+48.3
Pct. Change	+7.8%	+8.1%	+11.4%	+7.0%	+8.4%	+6.2%	

TABLE 25

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT POPULATION,
1987-88, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	July, 1985 Resident Population*
1. New York	$21.47	1. New York	$23.97	1. California	26,358
2. Vermont	$15.41	2. Vermont	$16.01	2. New York	17,746
3. Minnesota	$14.31	3. Massachusetts	$15.55	3. Texas	16,385
4. Illinois	$11.77	4. Minnesota	$15.28	4. Pennsylvania	11,864
5. Massachusetts	$10.60	5. Illinois	$12.82	5. Illinois	11,538
6. New Jersey	$ 9.59	6. Iowa	$10.84	6. Florida	11,365
7. Rhode Island	$ 9.54	7. New Jersey	$10.14	7. Ohio	10,747
8. Pennsylvania	$ 9.26	8. Rhode Island	$10.08	8. Michigan	9,088
9. Iowa	$ 9.08	9. Pennsylvania	$ 9.31	9. New Jersey	7,561
10. Indiana	$ 8.26	10. Connecticut	$ 8.46	10. North Carolina	6,261
11. Michigan	$ 7.52	11. Indiana	$ 8.33	11. Georgia	5,975
12. Wisconsin	$ 7.28	12. North Carolina	$ 8.16	12. Massachusetts	5,819
NATION	$ 5.90	13. Michigan	$ 7.96	13. Virginia	5,702
13. Connecticut	$ 5.15	14. Wisconsin	$ 7.62	14. Indiana	5,500
14. California	$ 5.12	NATION	$ 7.43	15. Missouri	5,035
15. South Carolina	$ 4.94	15. Ohio	$ 6.54	16. Wisconsin	4,776
16. Ohio	$ 4.60	16. Texas	$ 6.14	17. Tennessee	4,767
17. Oregon	$ 3.77	17. Colorado	$ 5.74	NATION	4,681
18. Tennessee	$ 3.46	18. Oklahoma	$ 5.42	18. Louisiana	4,486
19. Kentucky	$ 3.28	19. West Virginia	$ 5.26	19. Washington	4,408
20. Oklahoma	$ 3.17	20. California	$ 5.25	20. Maryland	4,393
21. Washington	$ 2.94	21. Utah	$ 5.19	21. Minnesota	4,192
22. Colorado	$ 2.88	22. South Carolina	$ 4.94	22. Alabama	4,022
23. West Virginia	$ 2.70	23. Oregon	$ 3.77	23. Kentucky	3,729
24. Kansas	$ 2.22	24. Kentucky	$ 3.55	24. South Carolina	3,335
25. Maryland	$ 2.06	24. Virginia	$ 3.55	25. Oklahoma	3,306
26. Missouri	$ 1.95	26. Tennessee	$ 3.48	26. Colorado	3,234
27. Dist. of Columbia	$ 1.78	27. Florida	$ 3.37	27. Arizona	3,191
28. Arkansas	$ 1.65	28. Georgia	$ 3.31	28. Connecticut	3,171
29. Florida	$ 1.51	29. Washington	$ 2.98	29. Iowa	2,881
30. Delaware	$ 1.37	30. Maryland	$ 2.73	30. Oregon	2,686
31. Texas	$ 1.34	31. Alabama	$ 2.41	31. Mississippi	2,614
32. Maine	$ 1.22	32. Missouri	$ 2.36	32. Kansas	2,450
33. Arizona	$ 1.02	33. Kansas	$ 2.35	33. Arkansas	2,360
34. New Mexico	$ 1.01	34. Delaware	$ 2.09	34. West Virginia	1,937
35. New Hampshire	$ 0.86	35. Arkansas	$ 1.99	35. Utah	1,645
36. Georgia	$ 0.83	36. Dist. of Columbia	$ 1.78	36. Nebraska	1,605
37. South Dakota	$ 0.82	37. New Hampshire	$ 1.64	37. New Mexico	1,451
38. North Dakota	$ 0.79	38. Maine	$ 1.22	38. Maine	1,166
39. Virginia	$ 0.78	39. Arizona	$ 1.02	39. Hawaii	1,051
40. North Carolina	$ 0.73	40. New Mexico	$ 1.01	40. Idaho	1,004
41. Hawaii	$ 0.70	41. South Dakota	$ 0.95	41. New Hampshire	999
42. Nebraska	$ 0.68	42. North Dakota	$ 0.86	42. Rhode Island	967
43. Utah	$ 0.66	43. Hawaii	$ 0.70	43. Nevada	937
44. Alabama	$ 0.56	43. Mississippi	$ 0.70	44. Montana	825
45. Mississippi	$ 0.54	45. Nebraska	$ 0.68	45. South Dakota	708
46. Montana	$ 0.51	46. Idaho	$ 0.60	46. North Dakota	685
47. Alaska	$ 0.46	47. Louisiana	$ 0.56	47. Dist. of Columbia	623
48. Louisiana	$ 0.42	48. Montana	$ 0.51	48. Delaware	622
49. Wyoming	$ 0.40	49. Wyoming	$ 0.47	49. Vermont	535
50. Nevada	$ 0.38	50. Alaska	$ 0.46	50. Alaska	522
51. Idaho	$ 0.34	51. Nevada	$ 0.43	51. Wyoming	510

* Population amounts are in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE,
1987-88, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	1986 High School Graduates
1. New York	$1,981	1. New York	$2,213	1. California	239,786
2. Vermont	$1,212	2. Vermont	$1,260	2. New York	192,292
3. Minnesota	$1,069	3. Massachusetts	$1,147	3. Texas	168,097
4. Illinois	$1,023	4. Minnesota	$1,141	4. Pennsylvania	144,350
5. Rhode Island	$ 909	5. Illinois	$1,114	5. Ohio	133,176
6. New Jersey	$ 794	6. Rhode Island	$ 961	6. Illinois	132,772
7. Massachusetts	$ 782	7. Iowa	$ 840	7. Michigan	121,000
8. Pennsylvania	$ 761	7. New Jersey	$ 840	8. New Jersey	91,281
9. Indiana	$ 710	9. Pennsylvania	$ 765	9. Florida	91,162
10. Iowa	$ 703	10. North Carolina	$ 744	10. Massachusetts	78,880
11. Michigan	$ 565	11. Indiana	$ 717	11. North Carolina	68,609
12. California	$ 563	NATION	$ 674	12. Wisconsin	64,522
13. Wisconsin	$ 539	12. Connecticut	$ 638	13. Indiana	63,914
NATION	$ 535	13. Michigan	$ 598	14. Virginia	63,113
14. South Carolina	$ 446	13. Texas	$ 598	15. Georgia	61,445
15. Connecticut	$ 389	15. California	$ 577	16. Minnesota	56,149
16. Ohio	$ 371	16. Colorado	$ 569	17. Missouri	55,204
17. Oregon	$ 365	17. Wisconsin	$ 564	18. Maryland	53,120
18. Tennessee	$ 334	18. Ohio	$ 527	NATION	51,612
19. Oklahoma	$ 305	19. Oklahoma	$ 520	19. Tennessee	49,421
20. Kentucky	$ 299	20. West Virginia	$ 457	20. Washington	47,872
21. Colorado	$ 286	21. South Carolina	$ 446	21. Louisiana	44,981
22. Washington	$ 271	22. Utah	$ 426	22. Alabama	42,816
23. West Virginia	$ 234	23. Florida	$ 420	23. Connecticut	42,000
24. Dist. of Columbia	$ 210	24. Oregon	$ 365	24. Kentucky	40,896
25. Kansas	$ 200	25. Tennessee	$ 336	25. Iowa	37,184
26. Florida	$ 189	26. Kentucky	$ 323	26. South Carolina	36,921
27. Missouri	$ 178	27. Georgia	$ 322	27. Oklahoma	34,452
28. Maryland	$ 170	28. Virginia	$ 321	28. Colorado	32,621
29. Arkansas	$ 147	29. Washington	$ 274	29. Mississippi	27,752
30. Texas	$ 130	30. Alabama	$ 227	30. Oregon	27,746
31. Delaware	$ 119	31. Maryland	$ 226	31. Arizona	27,533
32. Arizona	$ 118	32. Missouri	$ 215	32. Kansas	27,137
33. Maine	$ 96	33. Kansas	$ 212	33. Arkansas	26,527
34. South Dakota	$ 91	34. Dist. of Columbia	$ 210	34. West Virginia	22,293
35. New Mexico	$ 86	35. Delaware	$ 183	35. Nebraska	20,202
36. Georgia	$ 80	36. Arkansas	$ 177	36. Utah	20,073
37. Virginia	$ 70	37. New Hampshire	$ 133	37. New Mexico	16,920
38. New Hampshire	$ 69	38. Arizona	$ 118	38. Maine	14,773
39. North Carolina	$ 66	39. South Dakota	$ 105	39. Hawaii	12,551
39. North Dakota	$ 66	40. Maine	$ 96	40. New Hampshire	12,391
41. Hawaii	$ 59	41. New Mexico	$ 86	41. Idaho	12,316
42. Utah	$ 54	42. North Dakota	$ 72	42. Rhode Island	10,146
42. Nebraska	$ 54	43. Mississippi	$ 66	43. Montana	10,079
44. Alabama	$ 53	44. Hawaii	$ 59	44. Nevada	8,816
45. Mississippi	$ 51	45. Louisiana	$ 56	45. North Dakota	8,149
46. Alaska	$ 43	46. Nebraska	$ 54	46. Delaware	7,131
47. Louisiana	$ 42	47. Idaho	$ 49	47. Vermont	6,800
47. Montana	$ 42	48. Nevada	$ 45	48. South Dakota	6,382
49. Nevada	$ 40	49. Alaska	$ 43	49. Alaska	5,614
50. Wyoming	$ 37	49. Wyoming	$ 43	50. Wyoming	5,587
51. Idaho	$ 28	51. Montana	$ 42	51. Dist. of Columbia	5,276

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Numbers of high school graduates are from Halsted, K., State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education, 1978 to 1987, Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1987.

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TABLE 27

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS TO UNDERGRADUATES IN 1987-88
PER UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY STATE

State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	Undergraduate Grant Aid	State	Fall, 1985 Undergraduates*
1. New York	$533	1. New York	$571	1. California	1,258,019
2. Vermont	$355	2. Vermont	$363	2. New York	714,337
3. Minnesota	$330	3. Minnesota	$352	3. Texas	617,234
4. New Jersey	$326	4. New Jersey	$339	4. Illinois	482,201
5. Illinois	$282	5. Illinois	$307	5. Michigan	424,890
6. Pennsylvania	$265	6. Massachusetts	$301	6. Ohio	421,390
7. Indiana	$221	7. Pennsylvania	$267	7. Pennsylvania	413,986
8. Massachusetts	$218	8. Iowa	$236	8. Florida	349,090
9. Iowa	$208	9. Connecticut	$227	9. Massachusetts	282,368
10. Rhode Island	$182	10. Indiana	$222	10. North Carolina	244,968
11. Wisconsin	$165	11. North Carolina	$203	11. New Jersey	222,512
12. Michigan	$161	12. Rhode Island	$193	12. Wisconsin	210,982
13. South Carolina	$154	NATION	$188	13. Indiana	205,926
NATION	$154	13. Wisconsin	$173	14. Virginia	197,884
14. Connecticut	$139	14. Michigan	$170	15. Washington	191,266
15. Ohio	$114	15. Ohio	$166	16. Maryland	184,719
16. Kentucky	$112	15. West Virginia	$166	17. Minnesota	181,734
17. California	$107	17. Texas	$160	NATION	180,721
18. Tennessee	$106	18. South Carolina	$154	18. Arizona	179,075
19. Oregon	$ 94	19. Colorado	$139	19. Missouri	176,687
20. West Virginia	$ 85	20. Oklahoma	$129	20. Alabama	155,096
21. Oklahoma	$ 83	21. Georgia	$128	21. Georgia	154,971
22. Colorado	$ 78	22. Kentucky	$121	22. Tennessee	154,508
23. Washington	$ 68	23. California	$107	23. Louisiana	140,909
24. Arkansas	$ 59	23. Florida	$107	24. Iowa	126,044
25. Missouri	$ 56	23. Tennessee	$107	25. Oklahoma	125,833
26. Kansas	$ 51	26. Virginia	$ 97	26. Colorado	119,737
27. Florida	$ 49	27. Oregon	$ 94	27. Connecticut	117,289
27. Maryland	$ 49	28. Utah	$ 82	28. Kentucky	109,576
29. Maine	$ 42	29. Arkansas	$ 72	29. Oregon	107,371
30. New Hampshire	$ 41	30. Washington	$ 69	30. Kansas	107,363
31. Texas	$ 36	31. Missouri	$ 67	31. South Carolina	107,063
32. Delaware	$ 33	32. Maryland	$ 64	32. Utah	93,156
33. Georgia	$ 32	33. Alabama	$ 62	33. Mississippi	88,785
33. New Mexico	$ 32	34. Kansas	$ 54	34. Nebraska	75,381
35. Dist. of Columbia	$ 25	35. Delaware	$ 45	35. Arkansas	65,551
36. South Dakota	$ 22	36. Maine	$ 42	36. West Virginia	61,336
36. Virginia	$ 22	37. New Hampshire	$ 41	37. Rhode Island	50,522
38. Alaska	$ 20	38. New Mexico	$ 32	38. New Mexico	46,319
39. North Carolina	$ 19	39. South Dakota	$ 26	39. Dist. of Columbia	44,022
39. Hawaii	$ 19	40. Dist. of Columbia	$ 25	40. New Hampshire	39,603
41. Arizona	$ 18	41. Alaska	$ 20	41. Hawaii	39,450
42. North Dakota	$ 17	42. Hawaii	$ 19	42. Nevada	36,526
43. Mississippi	$ 16	43. Arizona	$ 18	43. Idaho	35,623
44. Alabama	$ 15	43. Louisiana	$ 18	44. Maine	34,172
45. Montana	$ 14	43. North Dakota	$ 18	45. North Dakota	32,242
45. Nebraska	$ 14	46. Mississippi	$ 16	46. Montana	30,662
47. Louisiana	$ 13	47. Montana	$ 14	47. South Dakota	26,183
48. Utah	$ 12	47. Nebraska	$ 14	48. Delaware	25,459
49. Wyoming	$ 11	49. Idaho	$ 13	49. Vermont	23,226
50. Nevada	$ 10	50. Wyoming	$ 11	50. Wyoming	18,314
50. Idaho	$ 10	51. Nevada	$ 10	51. Alaska	11,765

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Columns One, Three, and Six in Table 1 of this Report. Enrollment data are U.S. Department of Education "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1985."

TABLE 28

TOTAL STATE GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS
FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1987-88
(amounts in $1,000s)

State	Percent	State	Amount	State	Amount
1. Vermont	16.95%	1. New York	$425,454	1. California	$4,748,158
2. New York	14.49%	2. Illinois	$147,953	2. New York	$2,936,954
3. Illinois	11.11%	3. California	$138,412	3. Texas	$2,231,785
4. Massachusetts	10.11%	4. Pennsylvania	$110,459	4. Florida	$1,365,759
5. Pennsylvania	9.39%	5. Texas	$100,534	5. Illinois	$1,331,564
6. Minnesota	7.91%	6. Massachusetts	$ 90,481	6. Michigan	$1,313,048
7. Rhode Island	7.72%	7. New Jersey	$ 76,642	7. North Carolina	$1,284,076
8. New Jersey	7.56%	8. Michigan	$ 72,379	8. Ohio	$1,259,569
9. Iowa	7.07%	9. Ohio	$ 70,241	9. Pennsylvania	$1,176,066
10. Connecticut	6.55%	10. Minnesota	$ 64,040	10. New Jersey	$1,013,299
11. Indiana	6.50%	11. North Carolina	$ 51,074	11. Virginia	$ 915,818
12. Ohio	5.58%	12. Indiana	$ 45,816	12. Massachusetts	$ 895,300
13. Michigan	5.51%	13. Florida	$ 38,331	13. Minnesota	$ 809,963
NATION	5.20%*	14. Wisconsin	$ 36,412	14. Georgia	$ 759,404
14. Wisconsin	5.16%	NATION	$ 35,437**	15. Wisconsin	$ 705,430
15. Oklahoma	4.64%	15. Iowa	$ 31,231	16. Indiana	$ 704,703
16. Texas	4.50%	16. Connecticut	$ 26,815	NATION	$ 680,841***
17. West Virginia	4.31%	17. Virginia	$ 20,262	17. Washington	$ 678,482
18. Colorado	4.21%	18. Georgia	$ 19,782	18. Tennessee	$ 639,237
19. North Carolina	3.98%	19. Colorado	$ 18,556	19. Maryland	$ 614,657
20. Utah	3.32%	20. Oklahoma	$ 17,919	20. Alabama	$ 570,537
21. South Carolina	3.16%	21. Tennessee	$ 16,604	21. South Carolina	$ 521,016
22. California	2.92%	22. South Carolina	$ 16,460	22. Louisiana	$ 514,517
23. Oregon	2.89%	23. Kentucky	$ 13,229	23. Missouri	$ 503,190
24. Florida	2.81%	24. Washington	$ 13,124	24. Kentucky	$ 499,526
25. Kentucky	2.65%	25. Maryland	$ 12,013	25. Arizona	$ 491,912
26. Georgia	2.60%	26. Missouri	$ 11,879	26. Iowa	$ 441,458
26. Tennessee	2.60%	27. West Virginia	$ 10,191	27. Colorado	$ 441,021
28. New Hampshire	2.45%	28. Oregon	$ 10,121	28. Connecticut	$ 409,549
29. Missouri	2.36%	29. Rhode Island	$ 9,746	29. Oklahoma	$ 386,266
30. Virginia	2.21%	30. Alabama	$ 9,703	30. Kansas	$ 363,924
31. Maryland	1.95%	31. Vermont	$ 8,568	31. Mississippi	$ 362,036
32. Washington	1.93%	32. Utah	$ 8,544	32. Oregon	$ 349,939
33. Alabama	1.70%	33. Kansas	$ 5,755	33. Arkansas	$ 279,105
34. Arkansas	1.69%	34. Arkansas	$ 4,705	34. Utah	$ 257,389
35. Kansas	1.58%	35. Arizona	$ 3,254	35. Hawaii	$ 254,672
36. Delaware	1.29%	36. Louisiana	$ 2,510	36. New Mexico	$ 242,798
37. Maine	1.01%	37. Mississippi	$ 1,826	37. West Virginia	$ 236,565
38. South Dakota	0.91%	38. New Hampshire	$ 1,642	38. Nebraska	$ 227,203
39. Arizona	0.66%	39. New Mexico	$ 1,461	39. Alaska	$ 157,157
40. New Mexico	0.60%	40. Maine	$ 1,422	40. Maine	$ 140,645
41. North Dakota	0.50%	41. Delaware	$ 1,303	41. Idaho	$ 139,136
41. Mississippi	0.50%	42. Nebraska	$ 1,089	42. Rhode Island	$ 126,185
43. Louisiana	0.49%	43. Hawaii	$ 734	43. North Dakota	$ 118,174
44. Nebraska	0.48%	44. South Dakota	$ 671	44. Wyoming	$ 114,188
45. Idaho	0.43%	45. Idaho	$ 605	45. Nevada	$ 112,730
46. Montana	0.40%	46. North Dakota	$ 590	46. Montana	$ 105,106
47. Nevada	0.35%	47. Montana	$ 420	47. Delaware	$ 101,339
48. Hawaii	0.29%	48. Nevada	$ 400	48. South Dakota	$ 74,041
49. Wyoming	0.21%	49. Wyoming	$ 240	49. New Hampshire	$ 66,901
50. Alaska	0.15%	49. Alaska	$ 240	50. Vermont	$ 50,555

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tax funds.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 50.

*** Amount equals total tax funds divided by 50.

Source of Tax Fund Data: Center for Higher Education, College of Education, Illinois State University.

SECTION VII

NASSGP OFFICERS AND DIRECTORY

1987-88 NASSGP DIRECTORY

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President: R. Ross Erbschole, Arizona

President-Elect: Shirley A. Ort, Washington

Past President: Debra Wiley, Colorado

Treasurer: Francis J. Hynes, New York

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Council Members: Gary D. Smith, Pennsylvania
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1966-67	Arthur S. Marmaduke (California)	1977-78	Haskell Rhett (New Jersey)
1967-68	Joseph D. Boyd (Illinois)	1978-79	Kenneth R. Reeher (Pennsylvania)
1968-69	Ron Jursa (Michigan)	1979-80	Ron Jursa (Michigan)
1969-70	Kenneth R. Reeher (Pennsylvania)	1980-81	Eileen D. Dickinson (New York) and Ernest E. Smith (Florida)
1970-71	Elizabeth L. Ehart (New Jersey)		
1971-72	Jeffrey M. Lee (Oregon)	1981-82	Ernest E. Smith (Florida)
1972-73	Walter G. Hannahs (New York)	1982-83	Barry M. Dorsey (Virginia)
1973-74	Richard H. Johnston (Wisconsin)	1983-84	Gary K. Weeks (Oregon)
1974-75	Ronald J. Iverson (Vermont)	1984-85	H. Kenneth Shook (Maryland)
1975-76	Hugh Voss (Missouri) and Stan Broadway (North Carolina)	1985-86	John E. Madigan (Rhode Island)
1976-77	Stan Broadway (North Carolina)	1986-87	Debra Wiley (Colorado)

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